Second Series, Vol.XXIV, No.25
19 December, 1958 (Friday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)

(Vol. XXIV Contains nos. 21 to 26)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

₹1 2.P. (INLAND) THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

Second Series—Volume XXIV—15th December to 20th December, 1958]

	Columns
No. 21—*Monday, 15th December, 1958*—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 934 to 936, 938, 939, 940, 943 to 947 and 950	4867—4502
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 937, 941, 948, 949 and 951 to 992	4902—26
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1463 to 1533, 1535 to 1541, 1543, to 1580 and 1583 to 1585	4926—88
Paper laid on the Table	4988
Committee on Petitions—	
Minutes	4988
Committee on Petitions —	
Fifth Report	4989
Message from Rajya Sabha	4989
Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill—	
Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	4989
Petition to Delhi Rent Control Bill	4989-90
Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill—	
Correction of figures in Division	4990 91
Election to Committees—	
Estimates Committee	4991
National Shipping Board	4991—95
Life Insurance Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill—Withdrawn	4996-97
Bills Introduced :—	
(1) Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1958	4997-98
(2) Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1958	4998
(3) Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Bill	4999—5002
(4) Orissa Weights and Measures (Delhi repeal) Bill	5002
Demands for Supplementary Grants, 1958-59	5003—5122
Delhi Rent Contol Bill—	
Motion to consider, as reported by the Joint Committee	5122—33
Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill—	
Report of Select Committee	5134
Business Advisory Committee—	
Thirty-third Report	5134
Daily Digest	5135—42
No. 22.—*Tuesday, 16th December, 1958*—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 993 to 997, 1031, 998 to 1002 and 1004 to 1008	5143—82
Written Answers to Questions —	
Starred Questions Nos. 1003, 1007 to 1059 and 550	5182—5210
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1586 to 1662, 1666 to 1669, 1671 to 1677, 1679 to 1680	5210—64
Re : Motion for Adjournment —	
Strike by cane growers.	5264—72
Papers laid on the Table	5272-73

	Columns
Public Accounts Committee—	
Eleventh Report	5273
Petition re Delhi Rent Control Bill	5273-74
Calling attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Movement of Folidol	5274—77
Statement re Progress of Oil Exploration in the Country	5277—82
Appropriation (No 5) Bill—Introduced	5282
Business Advisory Committee—	
Thirty-third Report	5283
Extension of Session	5284-85
Appropriation (Railways) No 4 Bill—Passed	5286
Appropriation (Railways) No 5 Bill—Passed	5287
Delhi Rent Control Bill	5288—5410
Motion to consider, as reported by Joint Committee	5288—5388
Clauses 2 to 5 and 6	5389—5410
Half-an-hour discussion re Film Industry	5410—22
Daily Digest	5423—30

No 23 —*Wednesday, 17th December*, 1958—

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1060 to 1074	5431—67
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1075 to 1104, 1106, 1107, 1107A and 1108 to 1136	5467—5504
Unstarred Questions Nos 1681 to 1742, 1744 to 1946, 1948 to 1961, 1963 to 1986, 1988 to 1995A, B, C, D, E, F, & G	5505—5693
Papers laid on the Table	5695-94
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Thirty-third Report	5694
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Development of Airports	5694-95
Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	5695-96
Delhi Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	5696
Committee on Privileges—	
Sixth Report	5696—5703
Appropriation (No 5) Bill—	
Motion to consider	5703-04
Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule and Clause 1	5704
Motion to pass	5704
Delhi Rent Control Bill—	
Clauses 6 to 14, 16 to 35, 15, 36, to 57	5704—83
Motion to pass, as amended	5704—80
Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill	5780—83
Motion to consider	5784—5814
Discussion re Employment of retired officials in Private Companies	5814—[illegible]
Half-an-hour discussion re Tungabhadra High Level Canal	5881—[illegible]6
Daily Digest	5897—[illegible]12

COLUMNS

No. 24—Thursday, the 18th December, 1958—

Oral Answers to Questions—
- Starred Questions Nos 1138, 1139, 1143 to 1147 and 1149 — 5913—48
- Short Notice Question No. 6 — 5948—50

Written Answers to Questions—
- Starred Questions Nos. 1137, 1141, 1142, 1148, 1150 to 1168, 1168A, 1168B, 1169 to 1176, 1176A, 1177, 1177A, 1178 to 1180, 1180A and 1181 — 5950—74
- Unstarred Questions Nos. 1996 to 2014, 2016 to 2131, 2131A, 2131B, 2131C and 2131D — 5974—6055

Re: Motions for Adjournment—
- Demonstrations outside Parliament House — 6055—69

Papers laid on the Table — 6069-70

Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—
- Minutes of Thirtieth to Thirty-fourth sittings — 6070

Committee on Petitions—
- Minutes of Twenty-third sitting — 6070

Committee on Absence of Members—
- Eleventh Report — 6071

Correction of Reply to Supplementary to Starred Question No. 1403 — 6071-72

Arms Bill—Introduced — 6072

Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill—
- Motion to consider — 6073—6124
- Clauses 2 and 1 — 6115
- Motion to pass — 6115

Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill—
- Motion to consider — 6124—65

Motion re. Fixation of Higher Prices of Sugar-cane — 6165—6224

Half-an-Hour discussion re. Closure of Kulti Furnaces — 6224—42

Daily Digest — 6243—52

No. 25—Friday, 19th December, 1958—

Oral Answers to Questions—
- Starred Questions Nos. 1182, 1183-A, 1184-1187, 1190 to 1193 and 1195 to 1198 — 6253—88
- Short Notice Questions 7 & 8 — 6288—98

Written Answers to Questions—
- Starred Questions Nos. 1183, 1188, 1194, 1199 to 1206, 1208 to 1221 and 1223 to 1229 — 6298—6330
- Unstarred Questions Nos. 2132 to 2201 and 2203 to 2218 — 6330—85

Re. Motion for Adjournment — 6386-87

Point of Information — 6387—91

Papers laid on the Table — 6391—94

Message from Rajya Sabha — 6394

Committee on Subordinate Legislation—
- Fourth Report — 6394

Estimate Committee—
- Thirty-second Report — 6394

Apology by a Member — 6394-95

	Columns
Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	6395—6454
Clauses 2 to 6 and 1	6433—54
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Thirty-third Report	6455
Resolution re . Committee to assess progress of land reforms in the country— Withdrawn .	6455—6581
Resolution re Central Control of all Public Service Commissions in the country	6521-22
Half-an-hour discussion re co-operative sugar factories in Andhra	6522—48
Daily Digest	6549—58
No 26—Saturday, 20th December, 1958—	
Papers laid on the Table	6559—61
Committee on Government Assurances—	
Minutes of Tenth Sitting	6561
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House —	
Minutes of Tenth and Eleventh Sittings	6561-62
Message from Rajya Sabha	6562
Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill—	
Laid on the Table as returned by Rajya Sabha with Amendments	6563
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Lay-off by Assam Railway Trading Company	6563-64
Leave of Absence	6564-65
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No 563	6566
Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Bill	6566—80
Motion to consider	6566—79
Clauses 2 and 1	6580
Motion to pass	6580
Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill	6580—6605
Motion to consider	6580—6604
Clauses 1 and 2	6605
Motion to pass	6605
Cost and Works Accountants Bill	6605—42
Motion to concur with Rajya Sabha re Joint Committee	6605—42
Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill	6642—6744
Motion to consider, as reported by Select Committee	6642—98
Clauses 2 to 14, 16 and 18 to 28 28A and 28B, 15, 17, 29, 30 to 37 and 1	6698—6744
Motion to pass, as amended	6744
Orissa Weights and Measures (Delhi Repeal) Bill	6745-46
Motion to consider	6745-46
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	6746
Motion to pass	6746
Half-an-hour discussion re Procurement of rice in Andhra	6746—68
Daily Digest	6769—72
Resume	6773—76
Consolidated contents (15th December to 20th December, 1958)	(i—iv)

N.B.—The sign + marked above a name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was orally asked on the floor of the House by that Member

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY
DELHI

LOK SABHA

Friday, 19th December, 1958.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Raghunath Singh Kiledar (Hoshangabad):

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pakistan Propaganda against Indian High Commissioner

***1182. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 780 on the 1st September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have since received a reply from the Pakistan Government with regard to the protest lodged against the malicious propaganda indulged in by some newspapers in Pakistan against the High Commissioner of India in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the nature of the reply received?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following correspondence on this subject, it has been agreed to by the Governments of India and Pakistan to treat the matter closed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this decision by the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan has been taken with regard to other protests of a similar nature or not?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Unless the hon. Member refers to a particular instance I can hardly give a general reply on this particular matter. Obviously, there is no point in carrying on correspondence on a subject like this about the Pakistan Press. What it said was completely baseless; we denied it and the Pakistan Government sent a reply; and some correspondence put an end to it.

Bonus to Coal Mines Workers

***1183-A { Shri Bahadur Singh: / Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme for payment of weekly bonus to weekly paid workers and monthly bonus to monthly paid workers in the coal mines in order to step up coal production;

(b) whether the implementation of these schemes has been started; and

(c) if so, the results achieved so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The whole question of bonus to colliery workers is being reviewed.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know how long it will take to introduce that scheme?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is difficult to say categorically. But, we are proposing to have a statistical survey of the colliery workers in Jharia coalfield area and the survey is expected to take about 4 to 5 months' time.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the Industrial Committee on Coal mines which met in August 1956 recommended that this attendance qualification for eligibility to bonus should be removed?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This was the recommendation and, therefore, the proposal came up and we are seriously thinking of implementing this proposal, but it will take some time

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is stated by the Minister that some statistical survey is being carried out May I know by which agency it is being done because already the Chief Labour Commissioner, in his annual report, gives statistics about this?

Shri L. N. Mishra I think this agency could do the survey with much more profitable result, and, therefore, it is being surveyed

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When is this likely to be finalised?

Shri L. N. Mishra: In 4 or 5 months' time

Shri Tangamani. May I know whether it is not a fact that this survey regarding the Jharia coalfields relates only to attendance bonus and not the monthly bonus?

Shri L. N Mishra: I want notice for that

Shri Tangamani. Does this question deal only with the question of absence and what forms you have to revise on the question of attendance bonus or also with monthly bonus—statutory bonus?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This deals with the whole question of bonus to colliery workers

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether simultaneous survey will be carried on in the Raniganj area and other areas also?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We are having a sample survey in Jharia coalfields area After having that report, we want to put this scheme into operation

आलू के उप-उत्पाद

*११८४. **श्री पद्म देव** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार आलू के उप-उत्पाद बनाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना को अन्तिम रूप कब दिया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Industrial Employees Conference

+

*1185. **Shri S. M Banerjee**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state

(a) whether a Conference of the representatives of various Unions and Federations in Public Sector is likely to be convened shortly in Delhi to deal with the problems of Industrial employees, and

(b) if so, on what dates?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b) The question of holding a conference of representatives of Central and State Governments and of Labour organisations to consider certain matters of industrial labour in the public sector is under consideration The venue and date of the conference have not yet been fixed.

Shri S. M Banerjee: May I know whether this conference will discuss the various provisions of the Government Servants Conduct Rules and also the recognition rules framed by the Central Government?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): At this stage the intention is to confine the discussions to the public sector in the sense of industrial workers in Corporations, companies etc

Shri Tangamani. The question of having a conference of the industrial workers in the public sector was considered and this meeting was to be convened as per the recommendations or the understanding arrived at the Naini Tal conference I would like to know at least the exact date when the conference will take place

Shri Nanda: It will be in the middle of January

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether there is any proposal to discuss the role of the workers in the public sector in the Second Five Year Plan in the conference and, if so, have any suggestions been sought from the various Unions?

Shri Nanda: Sir, I could not follow the question

Mr. Speaker. The hon Member will please repeat the question

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is whether the role of the workers in the public sector and their participation in the Second Five Year Plan will also be discussed in that conference If so, have suggestions been invited from the various Unions and federations?

Shri Nanda: That particular aspect of the matter is going to be discussed in a special conference

Shri Warior: May I know whether the representatives of the State Governments who are also employers in the public sector will be invited to this conference?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the agenda for this meeting has been finalised and if so, whether the profit-sharing bonus will be one of the items?

Shri Nanda: This particular conference relates primarily to the question of code of discipline and industrial relations machinery.

Shri Tyagi: I was anxious to know whether such conferences are convened only to discuss the various demands of workers with regard to their amenities in the various factories and not to the duties or liabilities of the workers with regard to quantity and quality of work?

Shri Nanda: This conference to which a reference has been made primarily relates to the latter aspect—that is, the obligations of the workers

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether there is any proposal before the conference to associate the workers in the managerial affairs of the public sector industries?

Shri Nanda: There is a separate scheme for '—the scheme relating to workers' participation in management.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether invitations are likely to be sent by the end of this month to the various federations and unions?

Shri Nanda: In view of the fact that it is going to be held in the middle of January necessarily timely intimation will have to be given

Shri Tangamani. May I know whether the invitations will be extended to those unions where there now is workers' participation—such as the Hindustan Machine Tool? May I know whether there would be special invitation to the representatives of the workers?

Mr. Speaker: These are all suggestions for action

Shri Tangamani. In reply to the previous question, he has said that invitations are going to be sent In the public sector there is one unit where there is workers' participation in industry I wanted to know whether special invitations would be

sent to that union or the workers' nominee who is now on that management.

Shri Nanda: It is a different question altogether—workers' participation We are going to discuss the code of discipline and industrial relations and the organisations connected with these matters are going to be called

Iron Ores

*1186. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state·

(a) whether negotiations with West European countries for joint projects to develop iron ore resources transport and port facilities have been finalised,

(b) if not, the stage of negotiations, and

(c) the names of countries with which negotiations are in progress?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir

(b) The negotiations are still in an exploratory stage

(c) Italy and West Germany

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether negotiations are being carried on with private firms or with the Government of that country?

Shri Satish Chandra: Talks have taken place with Messrs Finsider of Italy which is a Government-sponsored organisation in Italy

Shri Shree Narayan Das: By what date would these negotiations be finalised?

Shri Satish Chandra: Nothing can be said definitely at present There have been talks as late as October and they have promised to consider the matter and let us know their mind in due course

Shri Joachim Alva: Are these negotiations in connection with Karwar port facilities so that iron and manganese ores may be lifted from there? There are also proposals of the Rumanian Government Is that proposal being considered?

Shri Satish Chandra: This proposal is for the development of Mangalore port and the railway facilities up to that port The estimated expenditure is about Rs 45 crores. If the Italians and Germans are prepared to assist us in the development of these facilities the proposal may materialise.

Shri Ranga: Are any special steps being taken to develop the port and transport facilities on the East Coast in order to facilitate the export of iron ore Recently we heard that the Japanese were interested in these and that they were making some enquiries Can we know at what stage the negotiations are now?

Shri Satish Chandra: These negotiations for the development of Rourkela-Vizag Scheme have been finalised and credit will be available from the US President's Asian Development Fund Japan has assisted us in obtaining the loan

Shri Ranga. What about the development of the canal transport?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Canal transport is not our concern and this question should be put to the Transport Ministry The hon Member is aware that we have taken a decision to develop the Buckingham Canal but I cannot say what progress has actually been made there

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether these negotiations are for the sale of high-grade iron ore or low-grade iron ore?

Shri Satish Chandra: These negotiations are mostly for the sale of low-grade ore The technicians who came from Italy felt that they would be able to use our low-grade iron ore

Shri Panigrahi: From what part of India these iron ores are going to be exported to these western countries of Italy and West Germany?

Shri Satish Chandra: From Bellary —Hospet and Chickmagalore District of Mysore State

Shri Joachim Alva: Did the Commerce Ministry have any hand in putting forth the claim of Mangalore as against the natural claims of the harbour of Karwar?

Shri Satish Chandra: These are matters which have to be considered by experts The present proposal is to develop Mangalore port which is more favourably situated for the export of these iron ores

Shri Achar: May I know whether the Italian Government has made any definite proposal that they would consider the development of Mangalore port?

Shri Satish Chandra. These proposals have been made by us It is absolutely necessary that some major port must be developed in that area if two million tons of iron ore are to be exported So, we thought that if the Mangalore port was developed it would be possible to do so and the talks are proceeding

Workers Engaged in Building Construction

*1187. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state

(a) at what stage is the proposal to bring forward legislation regulating the conditions of work and service for workers engaged in building construction, and

(b) the reasons for the delay in introducing the above Bill?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) The suggestion has been examined In matters relating to working hours, overtime, weekly holidays, fixation of wages, compensation for employment injuries, payment of wages within the prescribed period, etc the benefits of existing laws, namely the Minimum Wages Act, the Payment of Wages Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Industrial Disputes Act are already applicable to workers in the construction industry In the circumstances, it is not considered necessary to enact separate legislation for the construction workers

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was unanimously recommended at the standing labour committee meeting held in October 1957 that separate legislation regulating the condition of work of those engaged in building industry should be undertaken May I know why and on what grounds this was given up subsequently?

Shri Abid Ali: The suggestion was to examine the necessity for such a legislation I have said that the suggestion was examined and the result also has been announced

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was not an examination of the suggestion which was suggested It was suggested that it should be taken up at an early date steps should be taken for legislation at an early date He should refer to the standing labour conference proceedings

Shri Nanda: In any case this conclusion of the Ministry will be referred back to the committee and if it is not satisfied with the record of action already taken, something else may be thought of

Shri Tangamani: The hon Deputy Minister has stated that the Minimum Wages Act is applicable to the workers in the construction industry May I know whether all the States have accepted and fixed minimum wages for these workers?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir Almost all the States have applied and implemented this Act concerning construction workers also

Shri Tangamani: What are the minimum wages paid?

Shri Abid Ali: They vary from nine annas to Rs 4·50

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I quote from the proceedings laid on the Table of the House? This is the recommendation

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister has said that if that is so, they will refer back this matter to the decision of the committee and they may give further consideration So, it is in a nebulous condition

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether there will be any proposal to have workers' co-operatives for such building purposes and give preference to such co-operatives in place of contractors?

Shri Nanda: They are being formed in several places and they should be encouraged

Shri Bose: May I know whether the question of provident fund, gratuity or some sort of old age provision for building workers has been considered by Government?

Shri Abid Ali. They are purely temporarily engaged for a temporary nature of work

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if any survey has been conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Employment about the number of workers engaged in this industry?

Shri Abid Ali: The number is very large, everybody knows

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Since three years have elapsed after issue of the Central Government notification fixing minimum wages for workers in the construction industry employed by the Central Government, may I know whether any steps have been taken to revise the minimum wages as contemplated by the Act?

Shri Abid Ali: This question is periodically examined by the Committee concerned

Shri Tyagi: May I know if the minimum wages fixed by means of these rules, regulations or laws have any relation with the minimum amount of work expected every day from a worker employed in this industry?

Shri Abid Ali: I do not think so

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member wants to know whether it is time and not quantity that is taken into account

Shri Tyagi. Is it that the wages must be drawn whether there is work or not?

Shri Nanda: These minimum wages are fixed in relation to a certain time duration, and there may be piece-rates also

Shri Tyagi: Is it time duration of actual work or time duration of presence of the worker on the spot?

Shri Nanda: That raises questions of administration and implementation

Shri Tyagi It pertains to the Labour Ministry, Sir, it is the liability of the Labour Ministry

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member wants to know if merely by lapse of time a man is entitled to wages, or there is any stipulation that he must show a minimum quantity of work done.

Shri Nanda: I do not think any employer will make payment for no work

Shri Tyagi: That is only imagination

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if any reference has been made to the International Labour Organisation about the existence of similar legislations in other countries?

Shri Abid Ali: They have got some data on this subject

Aluminium and Cement Factories

\+

*1199. { Shri Raghunath Singh: / Shri Ram Krishan: / Shri S. M. Banerjee: / Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: / Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether the negotiation with M/s Kaiser Engineering Overseas Corporation, California (U S A) for setting up of a unit each in aluminium and cement industries have been finalised,

(b) if so, the outcome of these negotiations, and

(c) the location of the proposed aluminium and cement factories?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

Aluminium Factory

(a) to (c) The Government of India are not negotiating with M/s Kaiser Engineering Overseas Corporation, California (U S A) for the setting up of an aluminium factory in the country However, M/s Birla Gwalior (Private) Ltd who have applied for a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for establishing an aluminium factory at Rihand (U P) propose to utilise the services of M/s Kaiser Engineers of U S A for technical collaboration The Government have given their approval to M/s Kaiser Engineers to undertake an Engineering study of the project and the project report is awaited

Cement Factory

(a) No such negotiations have taken place

(b) and (c) Do not arise

I may add, Sir, that as far as the cement factory is concerned, though no such negotiation has taken place with the Government of India it is understood that the parties are negotiating

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मेसर्स बिड़ला ग्वालियर ने जो कि एक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड फर्म है, उस फर्म ने क्या गवर्नमेंट को कुछ सहायता या लोन के लिए एप्राच किया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह अभी तक तो नहीं किया है लेकिन चूंकि बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है इसलिए शायद बाद में आ भी जाय ।

Shri Dasappa: It is stated that while the Government of India itself is not carrying on any negotiation, so far as the aluminium factory is concerned, with Messrs Kaiser Engineering Overseas Corporation private parties like Messrs Birla Gwalior (Private) Ltd, are carrying on negotiations Likewise, with regard to cement the hon Minister said that though the Government is not carrying on any negotiations private parties are negotiating Is it not a fact that a private firm sponsored by Sarangapani Mudaliar has already secured collaboration for its establishing a cement factory?

Shri Manubhai Shah. It is true, Sir, that negotiations between private parties and Messrs Kaisers are taking place but officially and formally we have not yet been approached for the sanction of the same Besides, the sanction of a new capacity now is a matter which requires to be very carefully looked into If we find that there is surplus of cement, it is difficult to forecast what will be the Government's attitude when the application is finally received

Shri Dasappa May I know whether this firm from Mysore has not already approached the Ministry for the purpose of the necessary licence, and, is it not a fact that only two years ago Government imported cement and very soon with the production of steel and so on and the vast road-making programme cement would be in short-supply?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, the question that has been asked is whether the Government have negotiated anything with Messrs Kaisers regarding this particular cement factory Two parties are negotiating and we know about it, but no formal concurrence regarding the agreement as far as the two parties are concerned has been yet received by us And, Sir, no agreement in this country is permissible between any two parties where one is a foreign party without the proper scrutiny of the Ministry concerned and taking approval thereto

Shri Narasimhan: May I know whether in the case of the bauxite project, it is apart from the project contemplated in Salem District of Madras State?

Shri Manubhai Shah It is apart from the Salem project, which also is being negotiated by a private party

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the Government of Mysore has approached this Government regarding the establishment of a cement factory in my constituency, Chikkanayakan Halli Taluq in Tumkur District?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Several Governments have approached us They have been writing to us Even the other day the Chief Minister of Mysore was pressing for it

Shri Subbiah Ambalam. May I know whether the aluminium factory likely to be set up in the Madras State is also included in the negotiations?

Shri Manubhai Shah That is exactly what I was trying to draw the attention of the House to, that these negotiations are carried out between one party and another and only when they come to the stage of finalisation that they approach the Government for confirmation, modification or otherwise Unless the agreement is approved and accepted by the Government, it does not come into operation

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री ने जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है उसमे ज्ञात होता है कि मेसर्स बिड़ला ग्वालियर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड उत्तर प्रदेश रेहन्द में एक अलमिनियम का कारखाना स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इस कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर इस कम्पनी को क्या सहायता केन्द्र की ओर से दी जा रही है और कब तक उसकी स्थापना हो जायगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : केन्द्रीय सरकार जितनी सहायता हो सके, सब सम्भव सहायता दे रही है । उसका जुएलाजिकल सर्वे भी हो रहा है, एनेक्ट्रिसिटी के प्राविजन की भी हम देखभाल कर रहे हैं और उसको किस तरीके से टैकनीकली सक्सैसफुल बनाया जाय और १० हजार टन से बढ़ा कर २० हजार टन की उसकी कैपेसिटी की जाय, इस बारे में सब जरूरी हिदायतें दे रहे है और आवश्यक कार्यवाहिया कर रहे है ?

Shri S M Banerjee: May I know what will be the exact capacity of this aluminium plant, the number of men likely to be employed and whether this is likely to be completed within the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are all still under consideration There is a capacity of 20 000 tons of aluminium as far as Rihand is concerned and 10 000 tons capacity as far as Salem is concerned Both the projects are likely to be completed, if everything goes in a systematic manner and the schemes get approved by the Government the plants may start functioning within three to four years The Rihand factory may employ, as far as the whole project is concerned about 8 000 to 10 000 people and the Salem project will employ about 4,000 to 5,000 people

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जान सकता हू कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान के अन्दर कोई फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी स्थापित करने की योजना है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सीमेंट से फर्टिलाइजर का क्या सबंध है ?

Shri Tangamani. In the statement and also in the reply given by the hon Minister we find that about this aluminium factory at Rihand negotiations between M/s Kaiser Engineers of U S.A have been completed and work will be started May I know whether such negotiations have started or concluded for the aluminium plant which is to be set up at Mettur?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They have started, not concluded

Pandit J P. Jyotishi. Is it not a fact that there was a proposal to have an aluminium factory between Katni and Birsinghpur of Madhya Pradesh, if so, may I know what has happened to that proposal?

Shri Manubhai Shah There was no formal proposal, though the M P Government has been pressing us that there should be a factory there As the resources permit and as the needs of the country expand, all these matters will be looked into

Shri Joachim Alva: Before the Government sanctions the Birla proposal, may I know whether the Minister of Industries is aware of a proposal made by the Mysore Government—by Shri Nijalingappa—that a group of German businessmen would set up an aluminium factory in Belgaum, build it up and retire after seven years but it was rejected just because businessmen were associated with it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No such really concrete proposal came to us But I may say, Sir, that every State Government nowadays is very much interested in the establishment of heavy industries and is at one time or the other approaching Government with different proposals which are all looked into from the point of merits of each case

Shri Joachim Alva: I want an answer to this question

Mr. Speaker: Order, order Let us go to the next question

राष्ट्रपति की जापान यात्रा के समाचार भेजने वाले समाचार-पत्रों के प्रतिनिधि

+

*११६१. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है राष्ट्रपति जी ने जापान की जो राजकीय यात्रा की थी, तब उनके साथ भारतीय समाचारपत्रों के कुछ प्रतिनिधि भी भेजे गये थे,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस यात्रा के लिये चुने गये समाचारपत्रों, उनके प्रतिनिधियों, उनकी भाषाओं व उनके प्रकाशन स्थानों का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा, और

(ग) इन समाचारपत्रों का चयन किस आधार पर किया गया था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण लोक सभा की मेज पर रखा जा रहा है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या १२०]**

(ग) ऐसे चुनाव में यह कोशिश की जाती है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा अखबारों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिल सके जिसमें देशी भाषा पत्र भी शामिल हों । इस यात्रा के लिये यह खास शर्त थी कि सम्बन्धित पत्र जापान में होने वाले खर्चे की बरदाश्त करने के लिये तैयार हों । केवल हवाई जहाज द्वारा सफर का प्रबन्ध सरकार दे रही थी । इसमें सिर्फ ऐसे पत्रों को ही शामिल किया गया जो इस शर्त के लिये तैयार थे ।

Shri Achar: The answer may be read in English also

Dr. B. V Keskar: (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 120]

(c) In such selections efforts are made to get as representative a group as possible including language newspapers. In this case an important condition was the willingness of the papers concerned to bear the expenditure in Japan, Government only arranging for the air transport Papers who were willing could only be included.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है यह काफी दिलचस्प मालूम पडता है, इस दृष्टिकोण से कि जो १२ व्यक्ति भेजे गये उनमें से एक तो प्रेस ट्रस्ट आव इण्डिया के प्रतिनिधि है, बाकी व्यक्तियो मे दो विशुद्ध अंग्रेजी पत्रों के प्रतिनिधि है, और आठ व्यक्ति ऐसे है जो मुख्यतया अंग्रेजी पत्रो के प्रतिनिधि हैं लेकिन उनके साथ भारतीय भाषाओ के नाम भी जोड दिये गये है ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member is arguing about it. This is Question Hour

श्री भक्त दर्शन मैं यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हू कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि भारतीय भाषाओ के पत्रो का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है, तो इतनी संख्या में अंग्रेजी पत्रो के प्रतिनिधि क्यो भेजे गये ?

Dr. Keskar: Regarding this particular tour, may I point out that a decision could be taken, about taking press representatives, only three days before the tour started As the hon Members know, only we came to know within three days in advance that we could include a party of pressmen in the President's tour of Japan In three days it was not possible to contact all newspapers and decide, so the accredited correspondents in Delhi were asked to ask their papers whether they would be willing to send them Preference was given to correspondents who represented a number of papers so that they could give adequate publicity to the tour.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon Minister has said just now that it was only within the course of three days that the representatives had to be selected. May I know what are the reasons for the delay in this selection of the representatives and why selection had to be made within such a short period of time?

Dr. Keskar: This is not something which I can elaborate here But, as the hon Members know, even from the newspapers, the President's going on a special chartered plane from here was decided very, very late.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the Government took time to make up their mind, to decide, whether it should be a chartered plane or an ordinary plane by which the President was to be sent.

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि इस तरह के जितने भी पत्र सम्वाददाताओ का दल भेजे गये है, जैसे पिछले दिनों एक दल मास्को हवाई जहाज भरा भेजा गया था और अब महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के साथ जा दल गया है, उनमे एक ही प्रकार के पत्र प्रतिनिधि छाट लिये जाते है और दूसरे पत्रो के प्रतिनिधियो को कोई अवसर नही दिया जाता ?

Dr. Keskar: I am not prepared to agree to the assumption of the hon. Member Care is taken to see that representatives of as many papers as possible are taken, and more especially we try to take care that representatives of language papers are given representation But, at the same time, when it becomes a question of bearing partially the expenditure for a particular tour, we find it very difficult to get language papers to agree. When it is a completely free tour, then everybody is ready to go, in which case, of course, we will have to make a selection.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the expenditure has to be borne partially by the newspaper itself, is it not fair that adequate time has to be given when we

desire to send representatives of small language papers? We would like to know why it was not thought out early enough to allow a good distribution right throughout for the small papers.

Mr. Speaker: The answer was given

Dr. Keskar: Whether it is a small paper or a big paper, it is a relative term Supposing, if we send a delegation of five to ten people and there are hundreds of papers, we have to make a selection and take as large a group of papers as possible There is no other way

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am proceeding to the next question

Second Five Year Plan

*1192. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether the list of projects to be included in the two parts of the Plan (Parts A & B) has been settled,

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same would be laid on the Table and

(c) the principles followed in settling the list?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c) The principal projects affected by the recent decisions of the National Development Council will be indicated in a document which is at present under preparation

Shri Morarka: The hon Minister of Planning said at the beginning of this session that he would place this document on the Table of the House before this session ends May I know what has happened to that document?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): We have had several documents presented to the House. This will now include certain details, and they could have been provided only after a firm decision was taken about the size of the Plan It has now been done and therefore it will be possible to give this information in a further document

Shri Morarka: May I know whether any scheme which was ordinarily not included in the Plan has since been included in the Plan and, if so, what is the amount allocated for such schemes?

Shri Nanda: That information will also be given in the document There are a few such schemes

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is the Government going to be guided by any principle of priorities in regard to the inclusion or exclusion of projects?

Shri Nanda: Certainly, that is the essence of planning

Shri Tyagi: May I know where this power of discretion and final sanction resides? Does it reside in the National Development Council or in the President's Council of Ministers?

Shri Nanda: Ultimately the Cabinet decides all these things

Shri Rami Reddy: In view of the fact that topmost priority is now given to agricultural production, may I know whether the fertilizer factories are going to be included in Part A of the Plan?

Shri Nanda: What is the question?

Mr. Speaker: The question is, is there a proposal to include the fertilizer factories in the Plan The hon Member wants to reinforce his point by saying that emphasis is now being laid on agriculture, and so, he asks whether there is a proposal to include fertilizer factories in Part A of the Plan

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): As far as the fertilizer projects are concerned, we have laid before the House all the details of the projects The projects in Rourkela, Neiveli and also the expansion project in Sindri are already being

undertaken. A fertilizer project in Bombay is also being set up, and we hope to reach a capacity of 3·8 lakh tons of nitrogen or 1 9 million tons of amomum sulphate by the end of 1961

Shri Hem Barua: How far is the widespread criticism that Part B of the Plan is allowed to fade away quietly at the meeting of the National Development Council, correct, and may I know whether the Government will give us an idea of the exact position in which Part B of the Plan now stands?

Shri L. N. Mishra: At the last meeting of the National Development Council, it was indicated that it was *not very easy or convenient to find out* the resources for Part A itself Therefore, the question of Part B can hardly be considered at this stage

Shri N. R. Munisamy: As and when a particular project has to be excluded from Part A or Part B, is a paper placed on the Table of the House giving reasons therefor?

Shri Nanda: The entire information will be available in the document to which reference has been made here

Release of Mrs. Sudha Joshi

\+

*1193 **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri D C. Sharma:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri R. C Vyas:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Assar.

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the outcome of the Mission of the *Charge d' Affaires* of the Embassy of the United Arab Republic in India to Goa in getting release of Mrs Sudha Joshi?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): At the request of the Government of India, Shri Salah El-Abd, Counsellor, U A R Embassy, had gone to Goa towards the end of October, 1958. His report has been received and is being studied. During his visit, Shri Abd discussed a number of questions affecting Indian interests with the Acting Governor-General of Goa, particularly the question of the release of Shrimati Sudha Joshi We can only hope that the efforts made by Shri Salah El-Abd will be effective

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government or whether the Government have received any report to the effect that the windows in the walls of the cell where Mrs Sudha Joshi has been kept have been sealed off and the cell is now practically a dark cell without a door or ventilation?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon It is not correct

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: What is the exact position?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The room is very well ventilated, there is sunshine, etc

Shri Vajpayee: Is it not a fact that our prisoners in Goa including Mrs Sudha Joshi are not being well treated by the Portuguese authorities and if so, may I know whether Government have taken any steps to draw the attention of the USA and U K to this matter? If they have done so, may I know what is the result?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The general statement of the hon Member is not correct

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon Deputy Minister stated that the report submitted by the *Charge d' Affaires* also related to the release of Mrs Sudha Joshi May I know whether he has suggested any further steps which the Government of India might take to expedite this?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): He has suggested no step for us to take in this particular matter He has reported about the conditions and some matters in regard

to which diplomatic action is taken normally.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether in this report, there is any possibility that the Portuguese Government is proposing to release Mrs. Sudha Joshi as early as possible?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There have been reports for the last few weeks about the possibility of her release That is why in the answer to this question, it is stated that we hope that this might happen But I cannot obviously say anything definite and certain about it

Shri Joachim Alva: In view of the fact that Mrs. Sudha Joshi has been in jail for well nigh three years and also that she has been a supporting member of her family, may I know whether Government have offered any assistance to her family?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know whether the Government have done so If Mrs Sudha Joshi's family requires help, Government will certainly give that help I do not think any request to that effect was made May I mention that in her question, the whole question has been one of nationality, that is, a dispute, an argument, as to whether she is an Indian national or not The papers about her husband's nationality, therefore, were provided by us sometime ago

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon Prime Minister stated in reply to my question that the U A R *Charge d Affaires* has not made any suggestion and so Government will do what they would do in the normal course of events May I know what exactly is the normal course which the Government intend to pursue?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The question was asked whether he has suggested to our Government to take any steps He has not suggested anything of that kind That was the answer to that As for normal steps, I said that the normal steps that we take diplomatically and otherwise, we continue to take.

Common Pool of Technical Personnel

*1195. **Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have formulated any integrated scheme for creating a common pool of technical personnel and common pool of plants and machinery with the human and material resources available under all Ministries?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L N. Mishra): No Sir

Shri U C. Patnaik: May I know why Government have not yet finalised any plan for having a common pool of technicians and engineers and a common pool of plants and machinery?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): So far as the latter part of the question is concerned, the first step is that there should be an arrangement of that kind within each Ministry, in each section of the work The Irrigation and Power Ministry, for example, are having for some years past an arrangement for having a pool for the equipment and machinery in various projects and also regarding technical personnel Similarly, other Ministries are also expected to make that arrangement Of course, specialised equipment cannot be sent over from one Ministry to another But so far as machinery for general purposes is concerned, certainly any surplus in one place should be available for use elsewhere That sort of arrangement can be had without having a formal pool

Shri U C. Patnaik. Regarding valuable equipment in ordinance depots which are lying there without accommodation and coverage for the last 10 years, may I know whether the planners have tried to acquaint themselves with the engineering and scientific equipment that are there with a view to utilise them for other purposes?

Shri Nanda: There are several insinuations in that question lying uncovered..

Shri Ranga: There is no question of insinuation.

Shri Nanda: I am not in a position to say what is happening to machinery in charge of the Defence Ministry If a specific question is tabled, we shall obtain the information from the Defence Ministry.

Shri U C Patnaik: My question relates to the things which are lying there which have not been till now categorised. I want to know what steps have planners taken to see that these things which are not required there are used for national purposes in other organisations

Shri Nanda: I shall take that information I shall find out from the Defence Ministry as to what the position is and what we should do about it, if there is anything to be done

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government propose to create a common pool of the engineers trained abroad and if so, how far this proposal has been given effect to?

Shri Nanda: Various steps have been taken in that direction already

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want to know whether the hon Planning Minister proposes at least to have a register detailing the entire technical personnel and the machinery which is available, so that there is coordination between the various departments whenever they want to have further information about it?

Shri Nanda: The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is already compiling such registers and effort is being made to keep them up-to-date

Shri Jaipal Singh: The impression I have got from the hon Minister's reply is that Ministries are working in watertight compartments and hence there is no common pool. Is my impression correct?

Shri Nanda: I cannot now say that complete co-ordination has been achieved. I think further efforts should be made to explore further possibilities in this direction.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know if Government have tried to take into consideration the engineers, scientists and other technicians in the defence organisation for the purposes of a common pool?

Shri Nanda: So far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, when we approached them in this connection, their view was that this has to be a self-contained arrangement as far as possible

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if Ministers are being kept informed by their subordinates about the important news items published in the daily newspapers in regard to matters which are quite germane to this matter? The audit report published yesterday has perhaps got some connection with this question The hon Minister says he is obliged to the hon Member for the information that is being given Has he not got sufficient organisation at his disposal to keep him informed about things happening and published in newspapers?

Shri Nanda: What is the particular thing in the mind of the hon Member, I do not know

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know if in each Ministry there is a section of officers who watch what is happening and the things published in the reports of the Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, etc Information is given to the Ministers by the Members of the committee here The hon Minister says he is obliged to the hon Member for the information

Shri Nanda: Every Ministry has such arrangements It tries to keep in touch with the developments. But I do not think there can be absolute perfection in human action.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: My question related to the Defence Ministry. I wanted to know whether the Defence Ministry is amenable to come into the common pool and to contribute to it?

Shri Nanda: To the utmost extent possible, this should be done and it is being done. It may not have been achieved fully.

Indian Institute of Technology

*1196. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that the maintenance of Indian Institute of Technology is being transferred from the Central Public Works Department;

(b) if so, to which Department and the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the total number of workcharged staff according to each category of post affected by such transfer; and

(d) what steps are being taken to absorb them in some other Departments?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir. The transfer will take place on 1-4-1959.

(b) The maintenance was being done by the C.P.W.D. on behalf of the Indian Institute of Technology which has become an autonomous body with effect from 1-4-57 under the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) Act, 1956. The Institute is, therefore, free to manage its own works.

(c) The total number of workcharged staff affected is 164 as shown in the statement, a copy of which is placed on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 121].

(d) Efforts are being made to transfer them to the control of the Institute along with the works. Such of them as are not transferred to the Institute will be considered for absorption in the C.P.W.D. The question of taking steps to absorb them in some other depratments does not at present, arise.

Shri Tangamani: Out of 164 given in the list, 63 are skilled workers like electricians, wiremen and others. May I know whether after their transfer to the Indian Institute of Technology in April 1959 the terms and conditions of service which they are now enjoying under the C.P.W.D. will be continued?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes sir. Our Chief Engineer is having discussions with the Institute. It is our wish that the Work Charged Establishment staff may be offered the same terms and conditions of service which they are enjoying today. But it is not our intention to take anybody as the Institute staff against his own will.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the years of service that they have put in under the C.P.W.D. also will be taken into consideration in the transferred department for the purpose of retirement and other benefits?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: They are work charged people and their terms are quite different. But, as I said, the final shape has not yet taken with regard to the transfer of these people to the Institute. The Chief Engineer is having detailed discussions with the Institute.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: As the hon. Minister is aware many of those who are working in the Indian Institute of Technology have their liens in other Government departments. But after this body has become autonomous under an Act of this Parliament, they are neither allowed to go back to their own Government departments nor are they allowed to enjoy the conditions of service which they were enjoying in their own departments. May I know whether that is going to apply to these people also?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I am not

in a position to say exactly what is the position of those who have gone to the Institute from other departments So far as the C P W D workcharged staff are concerned, my colleague has made it clear that it is only with the concurrence and willing consent of the people concerned that the transfer is going to take place If they do not want to go there or if they are not agreeable to the terms that have been suggested, it is open to them to stay away

Shri Tangamani: These workcharged staff of the C P W D were told the other day that the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act could not be applied to them as they are getting some alternative facilities May I know the nature of the facilities enjoyed by them and also whether they will be extended to them after their transfer?

Shri K C. Reddy: That is a different question, if I may say so Even with regard to that matter, it will be only after negotiation and after mutual agreement that any transfer will take place

Consultations for Third Five Year Plan

*1197. **Pandit D N Tiwary** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state

(a) whether consultations at thana and district unit levels have been made for preparation of the Third Five Year Plan, and

(b) if not the alternative method evolved for finding out the needs of local areas?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L N Mishra): (a) and (b) The lines on which local plans should be prepared in connection with the Third Five Year Plan are under consideration

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government propose to take the advice of the block development and district advisory committees in this matter?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The whole thing is under consideration Certainly the idea is to consult the village panchayats block development advisory committees and so on

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government is aware that the hon Prime Minister declared on the floor of this House that on the Third Five Year Plan consultations will take place at the village and thana level?

Shri L N Mishra: Yes, it is true that we want to consult the village panchayats and district development advisory committees and so on

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह तीसरी योजना जो बनेगी, समे क्या सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया है कि किस थाना को कितना पया दिया जाएगा ताकि उस अनसार वह थाना प्लान बना कर दे ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र अभी यह चीज बहुत ही प्रारम्भिक अवस्था मे है इसलिये कुछ भी कहना बहुत कठिन है । लेकिन रुपया देने से पहले यह अन्दाजा लगाया जाएगा कि किस थाना या इलाका मे क्या उठाया जा सकता है वहा के स्थानीय लोगो का शक्ति क्या है ?

Shri S M Banerjee. The hon Prime Minister said that before the draft of the Third Five Year Plan is finalised the representatives of various political parties will be consulted May I know whether any such meeting is going to be convened in the near future to discuss the draft?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Yes There will be consultation by various means, including the one which the Prime Minister indicated here in this House

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the various State Governments have been intimated about this question of consulting the people at the district

and thana level? Have they been asked to submit their recommendations?

Shri L. N. Mishra: So far as the States have not been consulted

Shri Dasappa: Have they been intimated?

Shri L. N. Mishra: They have not been asked also

Pandit D. N Tiwary: In the Second Plan there were two categories—category A and category B—hard core and outside the hard core May I know whether there will be any such thing in the Third Plan?

Shri Nanda: There were no two categories—categories A and B—in the Second Plan either This question arose at a very late stage when difficulties about resources were being encountered Therefore, that question need not arise, so far as the Third Plan is concerned

Export of Cardamom and Ginger

+

*1198. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** / **Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any problem of exporting cardamom and ginger,

(b) if so, what are those problems; and

(c) whether those problems have been considered by the Export Promotion Council?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra). (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 122]

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know how much foreign exchange is expected by exporting these things?

Shri Satish Chandra: There are two commodities—cardamom and ginger The export of ginger fetches about Rs 1 crore per year and of cardamom about Rs 2½ crores per year.

Shri Warior: May I know how much the price of ginger has gone down within these two years? What steps have the Government taken to give relief to the agriculturists?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is true that the price of ginger has gone down as there is increasing competition The price has gone down because there are better quality gingers which are being supplied by Jamaica and West Africa

Shri Punnoose: It is stated there are certain development schemes for cardamom May I know the stage at which the scheme is now?

Shri Satish Chandra: These development schemes have been sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Efforts are mainly concentrated on improving the quality of cardamom, because an increasing quantity is coming from Gwatemala where the volatile content is greater than that of the Indian cardamom.

Shri Tangamani From the statement we find that a registered Exporters Association for Cardamon is being formed with headquarters at Madras May I know when it will be formed? May I also know whether a similar organisation is going to be set up for ginger also and, if so, what will be the location of the office?

Shri Satish Chandra: The exporters of both are being organised into registered associations There is no proposal to form an export promotion council for cardamom or ginger. It is considered that associations of registered exporters will be sufficient to meet the purpose

Shri Tangamani: The reply given is contrary to what is stated in the statement Now he says that there is not going to any export promotion council so far as cardamom is concerned. In the statement what is stated is that there is going to be an export promotion council for cardamom and other

spices and that the matter is under consideration I would like to know whether what is given in the statement is correct or what the hon Minister has stated is correct

Shri Satish Chandra. We are discussing the matter with the grower of all sorts of spices like pepper etc We have already got an export promotion council for pepper and cashew Other things, like ginger and cardamom are also exported In the meantime a separate association of registered exporters is being organised

Shri Tangamani *rose—*

Mr Speaker: I am not going to allow Shri Achar

Shri Achar: May I know whether the cardamom growers have requested for a separate cardamom board? Government have replied that they are considering the matter

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): There is an export promotion council for different spices Cardamom and ginger—both are included in that export promotion council If it is considered necessary to have a separate export promotion council, we will consider that but at the present moment the steps that are proposed to be taken are more than enough and the Spices Export Promotion Council will certainly do whatever is possible in order to step up the export of cardamom and ginger

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know the names of the countries to which cardamom and ginger are exported, whether the export of these commodities is on the increase or is on the decrease this year in comparison with the last year and what steps are being taken for improving these exports?

Shri Satish Chandra: Cardamoms are mainly exported to the Persian Gulf countries, I mean the better quality of cardamoms Larger quantities are exported to Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States for industrial purposes

As far as the quantity is concerned, in 1957 the export was 20,000 cwt while this year 24,000 cwt have been exported from January to September

Shri T. B Vittal Rao: Before you take up the short notice questions, I would request your permission for answering question No 1228, which relates to the Wage Board for three industries and which has been given notice of by not less than four to five hon Members

Mr Speaker. It has not been reached

Shri T. B Vittal Rao: You can give your permission as a special case

Mr Speaker. No The written answer will be placed on the Table We have no time It is the fag-end of the Session

---

Short Notice Questions

Stoppage of Cash Doles to Displaced Persons

S.N Q. No. 7 { **Shri Bimal Ghose:** / **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report published in *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta town edition) of 15th December, 1958 of a disagreement between the West Bengal and Central Governments about the stoppage of cash doles to displaced families in camps,

(b) if so, what are the facts of the case,

(c) whether the instruction reported to have been issued by the Central Government for stopping cash doles would also apply to refugee women in camps,

(d) whether he is aware that if cash doles are stopped, many refugee families would face starvation; and

(e) if so, what measures Government intend to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes, there is a report regarding the stoppage of doles to certain ineligible persons in the camps and homes in West Bengal published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta, of 15th December, 1958 There is, however, no disagreement between the West Bengal and the Central Government with regard to the stoppage of doles to ineligible persons in Camps and Homes

(b) to (e) During the past one year, steps have been taken to screen the inmates of camps and homes in West Bengal As a result of the screening, it has been found that a number of persons are living in these camps and homes who are ineligible to receive doles There are people who are fully employed and are getting doles there are children whose parents are alive but are being treated as orphans and there are women whose husbands are alive and earning and they are being treated as unattached women The screening is done by a joint team of officers of the Central and the State Government The screening reports are then examined and action taken

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether the Government has considered the views of the State Government on the report of the Screening Committee and whether the Screening Committee has submitted its report?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The reply perhaps has not been appreciated The screening is done by a joint team of officers of the Central Government and the State Government Then the reports are submitted to both the Governments A procedure has been laid down and on the basis of that procedure notices are issued to the parties concerned, whom we consider ineligible If the party affected wants to represent against the decision of the State Government, it is again taken into consideration

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I have an answer to the question which is already stated but no clear answer has been given? I want to know whether the doles of women and their children who are eligible—he says about those who are not eligible though I do not know what categories are ineligible—and who are in permanent liability camps are being stopped and whether the rule about the closing down of camps of this category by June will also apply in their case

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We have about 2 30 000 displaced persons in camps in West Bengal Of them about 1 80 000, which constitute about 45,000 families, are in camps and the remaining about 50 000 are in homes As regards the first category, i.e, those who are in camps, they will be rehabilitated and are being offered rehabilitation assistance, whether inside Bengal or in States outside Bengal Woman is a part of the family and it is the head of the family who is given rehabilitation loan So the woman is automatically rehabilitated

As regards women or unattached children, who are in homes, the hon Prime Minister himself made a statement in this House, I believe, in which it was stated that those who are long-term liability and whom we have not been able to rehabilitate will remain with us But those who have been found ineligible or those to whom we have provided rehabilitation benefits are no longer the responsibility of the Government

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Women and children are in homes as well as in camps There are two categories I would like to know whether those women and children, who are living without any male

guardian in the camps, will also be sent to Dandakaranya.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There is no question of a woman living in a camp without an adult member—maybe a husband or an adult son If the woman was unattached and she had a minor son, she would be in the home and not in the camp

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: The refugees will feel very confident if their doubt is dispelled on one point That is, whether the inmates of such permanent liability camps that are there will be moved to some sort of a home and whether when the dole is stopped will some arrangement be made to take them to Dandakaranya If the hon Minister could give some indication about that, the refugees will feel happy

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have just now explained that families in camps will be rehabilitated There are others who are in homes, *i e*, unattached women and children We will try and give them training We are trying to provide the sons with jobs We give them education A number of them have been given training in transport organisations So, in a family when the adult member begins to earn, naturally he has to take charge of his mo'her Till then it is a long term liability

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the hon Minister is aware of the existence of the Rupasree camp which is mainly a camp for unattached women and what is going to happen to that?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna If the hon Member is referring to the camp which is near Ranaghat is meant for unattached women and children, I have already clarified my position

Shri Panigrahi One more supplementary, Sir

Mr. Speaker: No I have allowed a number of questions Next question

B Ed Course in Jamia Millia, Delhi

S N Q No. 8 Shri Ram Shankar Lal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 77 students took admission in B Ed Course in Jamia Millia Delhi under the impression that the Millia has got recognition for such a course as advertised by it, and subsequently that was found to be untrue, and

(b) what steps are being taken to protect the career of these students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L Shrimali): (a) The statement contained in the Prospectus of the Jamia Millia Islamia regarding the recognition of their B Ed degree on the basis of which admission of 74 students was made in 1958, is factually incorrect

(b) The Central Government have recognised provisionally upto the 17th September, 1959, the "Teachers Training after Graduation" of the Jamia as equivalent to B T of Indian Universities for purposes of employment to posts under them The prospects of employment of the present batch of students, therefore, remain unchanged, even though B Ed degree cannot now be awarded to them I should like to explain how this mistake has occurred It is a very serious mistake The Vice-Chancellor of the Jamia Millia has expressed regret with regard to this mistake made In the prospectus they said that the B Ed degree of the Jamia Millia is recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to B Ed or B T of other Indian Universities This is not a correct statement It is also true that the students who came to this institution came with the impression that they would get the B Ed degree which has been recognised by the Government of India What the Government of India had recognised was the Teachers Training after

Graduation The Jamia should really have mentioned this in the prospectus instead of making a statement which they have made They started giving *Sanad-e-Muallami* They translated *Sanad-e-Muallami* as Bachelor of Education Instead of *Sanad-e-Muallami* they started giving B Ed It was quite wrong My main concern and Jamia's concern at present is to help the students out of these difficulties—the students who have come to this institution under this false impression Every effort is being made by the Jammia to see that these students are not put to any difficulties No assurance can be given because they are negotiating with the Aligarh University and also with the Delhi University It is very difficult to say how far the efforts would succeed, as far as the B Ed degree is concerned As for employment they can still get 'Teachers Training after Graduation' That is recognised by the Government of India for purposes of employment Their main complaint is that they are not getting the degree for which the Jamia has given an assurance

Shri Tyagi. Their employment would not be affected

श्री राम शंकर लाल : क्या यह वाकया है कि कुछ लड़के पास होकर आजकल नौकरियों में भी हैं, और अगर यह सही है तो उनका क्या होगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, यह बी० एड० डिगरी वह काफी अर्से से पा रहे हैं और यह सच है कि यह डिग्री रिक्वनाइज्ड नहीं है। लोगों की नौकरियां भी मिल गई हैं और वे नौकरियों में हैं ही।

Shri Ranga: From the answer given by the hon Minister, one gets the impression that the only difficulty is for the Government of India to recognise the Urdu degree as equivalent to the B A degree The students came to that University under the impression that the Government recognition was there according to the prospectus What is there that stands in the way of the Government from recognising their Urdu degree as equivalent to the B A degree in order to help the students

Dr. K L Shrimali: They cannot confer the B Ed degree after the Notification under the University Grants Commission Act has been issued After the notification, no institution not deemed to be a University, can confer the B Ed or the degrees which are listed in the notification under the University Grants Commission Act As far as the Urdu degree is concerned, *Sanad-e-Muallami* 'Teachers Training after Graduation' the Jamia could still confer and for purposes of employment that would be recognised by the Government of India But what the students are asking for is B Ed degree for which assurance was given under the prospectus That was a mistake which was made by the Jamia

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: May I know when the Government came to know about this prospectus Because, the prospctus is there for the last 4 or 5 years The hon Minister said that they were trying to help the students At the same time, he said, "I can't give any definite assurance" What effort is he going to make to help the students who are already in service and who are studying there at present? What is going to be the future status of the institution?

Dr K L Shrimali. This is entirely Jamia's responsibility As far as the Government of India is concerned, I don't think I can take responsibility for a wrong statement which they have made I have said that the Vice-Chancellor of the Jamia has expressed his regret There are no *mala fides* It is a mistake because they translated *Sanad-e-Muallami* which was wrong and which they should not have done I have also said that we are trying to do everything that is possible to see that those who have been admitted are not handicapped in any way That is all I can say. The

responsibility is that of the Jamia It is not a Government institution We are giving assistance to the Jamia I can't take responsibility for all their acts of omission and commission

Shri Tyagi: May I take it that those who have joined any public service under the impression that they have the B.A degree—their services would not be disturbed after the misunderstanding has been clarified?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: All that is a matter which will have to be looked into If the degree is not recognised, it is not recognised They had no right to say in the prospectus that B.Ed is recognised by the Government of India and it is equivalent to B.Ed or B T of other Universities If these people had been employed under that impression it is a wrong impression

Shri Tyagi: When those students who had this degree were once employed by the Government, it means that despite the misunderstanding the Government has in practice recognised this degree

Dr K L Shrimali: One thing I would like to make clear Before this notification of the University Grants Commission was issued, the institutions could confer any degree they liked, B Ed or anything They were not illegal Before the University Grants Commission Act came into force and the notification was issued, there were various institutions which had been conferring all kinds of degree But, after this notification has been issued by the University Grants Commission, no institution not deemed to be a University can confer the degrees They become illegal They may have done it, in the past They may have also been recognised Hereafter it would not be possible to confer the B Ed degree for which they had given assurance

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether any representative of the Education Ministry sits in the University Grants Commission to justify the aid which Ministry had already given to that institution? Because, a large amount of money was given to that institution, not last year, but in the past also Was the prospectus scrutinised for giving the grant to any institution? May I know on what basis grants were given?

Mr Speaker: We are going from one to another It does not arise out of this.

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: The point here is the prospectus It specifically mentions that the B Ed degree of Jamia Millia is recognised by the Government of India This is not a new prospectus It is there for the last so many years Every year that institution gets grants from the Government of India Why are the students made to suffer at present? If the Education Ministry's representative sits with the University Grants Commission, what was the difficulty in the way of that representative in not convincing the University Grants Commission of the justification of the case of the Ministry?

Dr K L Shrimali: I do not know whether this arises out of the question, but as far as grants are concerned, it is very well known that Jamia has been one of the pioneering institutions in the field of education, and I think the grants they have been getting are justified, and if there are any grants which are not justified, we will certainly stop those grants I would not like to see the public funds being misused in any way, but this question does not relate to it at all

As far as the University Grants Commission is concerned, the Commission appointed a visiting committee The visiting committee made a report, and on the basis of that report—it is true that the representative of the Ministry of Education is also on the Commission—the University Grants Commission decided, both with regard to Gurukul and Jamia, not to admit them as universities

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know, in view of this unfortunate situation, whether Government have made any enquiries as to whether the standard of *Sanad-e-Muallami* is equivalent to the usual B Ed. standard, and whether after such enquiries they would make any effort at least to save those persons who have been employed by Government under the mistaken notion that they had the B. Ed. degree?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: When this question came to the Government—I think it was in 1950 or 1951, I cannot give the exact date—the committee had visited and they had looked into the courses and standards, and it was on their recommendations that teacher's training after graduation was recognised.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty This House is interested.....

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): So far as the persons who took their degrees or so-called degrees from Jamia Millia are concerned, those who are already employed will certainly not suffer in any way because of anything that may have appeared in the prospectus now

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Since this is one of the institutions which has been a breeding ground of nationalism among the Muslim intelligentsia, could we know what efforts the Ministry is making to see that this institution is brought up to the level desired by the University Grants Commission, and that this old institution does not become demoted as has been done?

Dr K L. Shrimali: Government is interested in this institution and every effort will be made to raise the standard of this institution.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say we have had the highest opinion of this institution in the past, and I hope we shall have in the future? We shall do everything possible so that it may continue to maintain its high standards.

Shri Ranga: The point is only this. In addition to having our own opinion, we should also help the University Grants Commission to recognise it and bring it to the same standard as the other universities.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will kindly look into the Act.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Integral Heavy Machine Building Plant

*1183 **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 751 of the 1st September, 1958 and state at what stage is the scheme of setting up of an Integrated Heavy Machine Building Plant with the aid of the U S S R ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Further data required according to schedule for the preparation of the detailed project report are being collected and furnished to Messrs Technoexport of Moscow Steps have been taken for the selection of the senior engineers, some of whom are proposed to be sent to the U S S.R. for participation in the work connected with the preparation of the detailed project report.

Bonus to Coal Mines Workers

*1183-A. **Shri Bahadur Singh:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme for payment of

weekly bonus to weekly paid workers and monthly bonus to monthly paid workers in the coal mines in order to step up coal production;

(b) whether the implementation of these schemes has been started; and

(c) if so, the results achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). The whole question of bonus to colliery workers is being reviewed.

Indians in Burma

*1188. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lands belonging to Indian settlers in Central Burma, in and around Kyauktaga and Zeawaddy, have been nationalised by the Burmese Government and distributed to the cultivators;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Indian settlers have been denied their share of land as cultivators; and

(c) if so, what is their number and what action Government are taking to safeguard their interests?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Agricultural lands in the Kyanktaga area have not been nationalised so far. As for Zeyawadi Grant area, some lands falling under the purview of the Burmese Lands Nationalisation Act have been resumed. Under the Act, all lands held by non-agriculturists, as also holdings of agriculturists exceeding specified ceilings, are due for gradual nationalisation, irrespective of whether the holder is a national of the country or an alien. There is, therefore, no discrimination against Indians in this respect. The resumed lands have been distributed among agriculturists eligible under the Act.

(b) No; people of Indian origin as such have not been denied their share of land as cultivators. Those of them who are actual or potential citizens of Burma and whose holdings do not exceed the prescribed ceilings have retained their lands.

(c) The number of Indian agriculturists who did not fulfil the conditions of eligiblity for receiving redistributed lands is not known.

As there is no discrimination against Indians under the Burmese Lands Nationalisation Act, it will not be appropriate for the Government of India to intervene in the matter.

Gurudwara Bawli Sahib, Lahore

*1194. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gurudwara Bawli Sahib at Lahore has been raised to the ground; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to have it restored?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes Sir. The Gurdawara is reported to have been completely burnt and destroyed during the disturbrances at the time of partition.

(b) The shrine has been included in the list of 200 important shrines in West Pakistan, the preservation and maintenance of which, according to the first meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Committee on Shrines held at Karachi in January, 1958, has been accepted by the Government of Pakistan, as a special responsibility. The matter will be pursued further at the next meeting of the Joint Committee, for which an invitation has already been extended to the Government of Pakistan.

The Indian High Commission at Karachi has also been asked to move the Government of Pakistan to take immediate steps to cordon off the area where the Gurdwara Bawli Sahib was and to place an appropriate inscription there.

Manganese Ore

*1199 **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been made to Government that due to the present quota arrangements, the sale and export of low grade manganese ore is severely declining; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Quota restrictions are not known to be having a hampering effect on the export of low grades But State Trading Corporation has offered to put through transactions which non-quota holders may be able to conclude State Trading Corporation do not propose to levy any charge for the service

Airport at Daman

*1200. **Shri Naushir Bharucha:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Portuguese Government is constructing an international airport at Daman capable of landing Jet aircraft, and

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b) According to available information one of the air-strips at Daman is nearly 2,000 yards long This is adequate for the use by Jet aircraft So long as the airstrip is used only for civilian planes and they do not violate Indian air space, we have no ground to object

Allotment of Gardens in Delhi

*1201 **Shri A K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gardens in Delhi allotted to displaced persons against their claims,

(b) whether Government have received any complaint regarding allotment of these gardens, and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Gardens in Delhi were not allotted to the displaced persons against their claims

(b) No complaint regarding allotment has been received in the recent past If a particular case is brought to our notice, the matter will be looked into

(c) Does not arise

Violation of Indian Border by Portuguese

*1202. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Assar:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri H. N Mukerjee:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 4th November, 1958 some Portuguese soldiers and civilians violated Indian territory near Diu;

(b) the details of this incident; and

(c) the action taken in respect thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). On the night of 3rd November, 1958 some fishermen from Diu area constructed pillars on the Indian shore They tied a rope to the pillars, one end of which passed over a pulley attached to a big vessel lying off the Diu shore. Apparently, the rope was stretched with the support of pillars to launch fishing boats into the sea. On 4 November, 1958 when the Indian police were removing these pillars, illegally erected on Indian territory, two boats with armed Portuguese officials came near the site and demanded arrogantly not only the pillars and the rope but also the dinghy belonging to the Indian police. The Portuguese party was armed with brenguns, rifles and revolvers Upon approach of the reinforcement of Indian police, the Portuguese withdrew. A strong protest has been lodged with the Portuguese authorities.

Incentive to Small Inventions

*1203 **Shri N. R Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incentive or fillip is proposed to be given for small inventions;

(b) if so, through what agency,

(c) whether such agencies are to be set up in each State; and

(d) what is the estimated amount set apart to finance awards to the inventors through the existing laboratories and institutions?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Small Inventions Development Board is being set up in the Small Scale Industries Organisation and it will function through the agency of the Small Scale Industries Organisation.

(d) The details are being worked out.

जिप्सम का संभरण

*१२०४. श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीकानेर की जामसर जिप्सम कम्पनी द्वारा सिन्दरी फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड को तथा सीमेंट के कारखानो को जिस किस्म के जिप्सम का सभरण किया जाता है वह मशीनो के द्वारा खनन कार्य होने के कारण अच्छा नही होता;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणाम स्वरूप उर्वरकों और सीमेन्ट की किस्म घटिया हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जायेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

बीकानेर की जामसर जिप्सम कम्पनी जिप्सम इकट्ठा करने तथा उसे ट्रको और डपरो मे लादने का काम मजदूरो से कराने के अलावा मिट्टी हटाने की मशीनो से भी कराती है । बड पैमाने पर मशीन से जिप्सम उठाने तथा लादने मे उसके साथ मिट्टी और रेत मिलने की सम्भावना अवश्य रहती है लेकिन कम्पनी को प्रति दिन बडे परिमाण में जिप्सम का लदान करना पडता है, इस लिये मशीन से लदान करना जरूरी है । इस मिलावट से उर्वरक सयत्र की कार्य कुशलता पर थोडा सा असर पडता है लेकिन इससे बने उर्वरक की उत्कृष्टता पर बिल्कुल प्रभाव नही पडता । सीमेन्ट के कारखाने घटिया दर्जे की जिप्सम प्रयोग कर सकते है; जब तक कि उसकी किस्म न्यूनाधिक रूप से एक सी रहे क्योकि मिट्टी और सिलिका की अशुद्धताएं उन कच्चे मालो मे शामिल होती है, जो सीमेन्ट बनाने में प्रयोग किये जाते हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Tripura

*1205. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** and **Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to complete the rehabilitation of the displaced persons in Tripura by the end of Second Plan period; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b) It is the intention to complete the rehabilitation work in Tripura by the end of 1959-60 To this end Government is keeping under constant review the rehabilitation programme of the administration.

Export of Iron Ore through Paradip

*1206. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd has begun exporting iron ores from Paradip Port to Japan;

(b) if so, what quantity of the export target of 50,000 tons of iron ore for this year has been exported so far; and

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation is experiencing any difficulty for exporting iron ores from Paradip Port to Japan?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A beginning has just been made.

(b) The first vessel is presently loading at Paradip Port and is expected to sail for Japan in a day or two, with approximately 8,500 tons of iron ore.

(c) No, Sir.

Import of Tobacco from the U.S.A.

*1208. **Shri Koratkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 432 on the 22nd August, 1958 and state the quantity of unmanufactured tobacco which has since been purchased from the U S A and the value thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Purchase authorisation for about 24 lakh pounds valued at $ 27 37 lakhs were issued Letters of credit to the extent of 26 91 lakh dollars have so far been opened The exact quantity that has been purchased is not yet available

दिल्ली में मजदूरों के लिये सस्ते मकान

*१२०६. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता-प्राप्त औद्योगिक आवास योजना के अधीन मजदूरों के लिये सस्ते मकान बनाने के लिये अब तक मंजूर की गयी राशि को दिल्ली प्रशासन खर्च नहीं कर सका है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उप-मंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन के लिये दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सहायता-प्राप्त औद्योगिक आवास योजना के लिये ७२ ९६ लाख रुपये की रकम निर्धारित की गई है। आशा है कि चालू तथा नये कार्यक्रमों पर यह सारी रकम खर्च हो जायेगी।

Rebate on Handloom Cloth

*1210. **Shri Thanulingam Nadar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rebate due for the handloom cloth has been given to the Madras Government; and

(b) if not, the amount of arrears still outstanding, and

(c) the period to which they relate?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A sum of Rs 2,43,10,000 was sanctioned to the Madras State Government for expenditure on rebate from 1953-54 to 1957-58.

(b) The State Government have incurred an expenditure of Rs 2,63,00,496 on rebate during the above period In addition, claims amounting to Rs 37,19,518/24 are reported to be pending with the S ate Government, upto the end of 1957-58

(c) 1953-54 to 1957-58

Abdulla Charkha

*1211 { **Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:** **Pandit D N. Tiwary:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a Charkha has been invented by one Abdulla Meetathi of Kutchan Nahar Khan, Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this Abdulla Charkha can spin all types of cotton and can produce more yarn than Ambar Charkha and that it costs one third of the cost of Ambar Charkha; and

(c) if so, whether Government contemplate to perfect and subsidise the manufacture of this Charkha on a large scale?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) So far as Government is aware, Shri Abdulla has not yet produced a working model of Charkha which is capable of spinning.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of subsidising the manufacture of Charkha will depend upon its suitability for distribution to spinners and after its productivity has been ascertained by laboratory and field tests

Rubber Board

*1212. **Shri Warior::** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the members nominated by Government to the newly reconstituted Rubber B ard as representatives of Labour; and

(b) the Central Trade Union organisations to which they belong?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) 1 Shri C E Bharathan
2 Shri B K Nair
3 Shri K Karunakaran
4 Shrimati Rosamma Punnoose

(b) The first three persons belong to the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the fourth one to the All India Trade Union Congress

Zonal Distribution of Tea Areas

*1213 **Shri Nanjappa:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the rep'y given to Starred Question No 227 on the 25th November, 1958 and state

(a) whether there is any propo-al to revise the zonal distribution of tea areas for the purpose of excise duty, and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

India Electric Works, Ltd., Calcutta

*1214. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have sent any report regarding mis-management by the India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta; and

(b) whether they propose to make an enquiry into the affairs of this company under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A technical team is going to examine the working of this factory in the first instance.

Drug Manufacture in India

*1215. **Shri Goray:**
Shri Jadhav:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how far the schemes for drug manufacturing in India have advanced;

(b) whether the expert opinion in the country—like the Indian Medical Association—have been consulted before drawing up the scheme;

(c) what steps have been taken to assess the country's requirements of hormones and biologicals; and

(d) whether Government are aware that X-Ray plates imported from certain countries do not stand storage?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 123.]

Drainage System in Delhi

*1216. **Shri C. K. Nair:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the committee of enquiry constituted by the Prime Minister in the month of August, 1958 with regard to the inefficient working of the drainage system of Delhi;

(b) the recommendations and steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve the drainage system;

(c) the authorities responsible for the improvement and upkeep of the drains in the urban and the rural areas of Delhi;

(d) steps already taken to improve the Najafgarh Nallah which discharges the storm water collected in Najafgarh lake into the Jumna; and

(e) the target date fixed for the completion of the project?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) According to the First Report of the Committee, laid on the Table of the House on 18th August, 1958, the present drainage system designed for a 1/4" run off naturally proved inadequate to cope with the unprecedentedly heavy rainfall of great intensity on July 20-21, 1958

(b) The Committee has not yet made its final recommendations

(c) The New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Municipal Corporation are responsible for the upkeep of the drains falling within their respective jurisdiction. The Punjab Irrigation Department is responsible for the drains in the irrigated rural areas, namely, the Mangeshpur drain, the Nangloi drain and the Bawana Escape, upto their outfall The upkeep of the Najafgarh drain is the responsibility of the Delhi Administration

(d) (i) The Najafgarh drain has been regarded in a reach of about

6 miles to remove a hump near Moti Nagar.

(h) Schemes for further improvement to the drainage of the Najafgarh Jheel are being formulated

(e) The target date can be fixed only after investigations are completed and final schemes prepared and duly approved

Dhobi Ghats in New Delhi

*1217. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the layout plan of New Delhi, as prepared by the Britishers, had provided Dhobi Ghats at the back of bungalows,

(b) whether Government are aware that since then the population of New Delhi has tremendously increased and the number of Dhobies has also increased in the same proportion

(c) whether it is a fact that the residential quarters for Dhobis attached to each Dhobi Ghat have become quite insufficient to meet their requirements;

(d) whether Government propose to construct residential quarters in New Delhi to accommodate these Dhobis, and

(e) whether Government propose to let the temporary residential huts constructed by the Dhobis besides the ghats to continue to exist until alternative arrangements are made?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir, at the back of some of the bungalows only

(b) The population of *Dhobies* must have increased, but it cannot be said how the increase compares with that of the general population

(c) As no quarters for Dhobies have been constructed by Government in New Delhi so far, the question of their becoming insufficient to meet the increased demand does not arise.

(d) No, Sir

(e) This is the concern of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, who are taking necessary action in the matter Action for removal of the huts, constructed upto May, 1956, has been suspended for the present

Nepa Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.

*1218 **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether any arrangements have been made to recover the loans paid to the Nepa Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited through the State Government of Madhya Pradesh,

(b) whether there is any proposal to participate in the share capital of the Mills along with the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, and

(c) if so, in what manner?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) In the interest of the working of the Nepa Newsprint and Paper Mills, it has been decided to convert major portion of the loans given by the Government of India and the Government of the State of Madhya Pradesh into equity shares of the company The balance will remain as interest bearing loan.

Manufacture of Drugs

*1219 { **Shri Nagi Reddy:** / **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tatas have entered into an agreement with a foreign company, Merck Sharp Dohma to produce some drugs in our country;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of Indian and foreign capital proposed to be invested in that industry; and

(c) what are the terms regarding technical know-how?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new company will have 40 per cent. Indian capital participation.

(c) The company will receive full technical collaboration, 'know-how' and assistance from the foreign company without being charged any royalty or technical fee. Engineering and other expenses incurred by the foreign company will, however, be payable and will be allotted Rs. 7½ lakhs worth of shares on this account

Recognition of Sudanese Government

*1220. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any formal request has been made to Government by the new Sudanese Government for its recognition; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). A request was received from the new Government of the Republic of Sudan for formal recognition and the Government of India immediately accorded it.

हिन्दी में दिये गये भाषणों का प्रसारण

*१२२१. **श्री शंकर देव :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद सदस्यों द्वारा हिन्दी में दिये गये भाषणों को आकाशवाणी के अंग्रेजी प्रतिनिधि पहले अंग्रेजी में नोट करते हैं और उन्हें सम्पादित करने के बाद हिन्दी के समाचार बुलेटिन में प्रसारण के लिये उनका अनुवाद किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री और राष्ट्रपति द्वारा सार्वजनिक स्थानों में हिन्दी में दिये गये भाषणों को प्रथम अंग्रेजी में लिखा जाता है और बाद में प्रसारण के लिये उनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मन्त्रालय ने इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने और आकाशवाणी के हिन्दी समाचार डिवीजन को समाचार आदि के सम्पादन में आत्म निर्भर बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) आकाशवाणी के पार्लियमेंट में नियुक्त कारस्पान्डेंट सदन में होने वाले भाषण आदि को सुनते हैं तथा दिन भर की कार्रवाही का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा तैयार करते हैं। उनका कार्य यह नहीं है कि वह भाषणों को अक्षरशः नोट करें न वह ऐसा कर सकते हैं। उनसे आशा की जाती है कि वह महत्वपूर्ण भाषणों के अंशों का, चाहे वह हिन्दी में हों चाहे अंग्रेजी में, श्रोताओं के लाभ के लिये नोट करें।

(ख) और (ग) आकाशवाणी में अभी तक हिन्दी समाचारों का बनाने तथा इकट्ठा करने के लिये यूनिट नहीं है। यदि हम राष्ट्रपति अथवा प्रधान मंत्री के भाषणों को अथवा सदन की कार्यवाही को नोट करना चाहते हैं तो इस प्रकार का हिन्दी यूनिट आवश्यक है। राष्ट्रपति तथा प्रधान मंत्री के बहुत से भाषण शब्दशः नोट भी किये गये और इन में कई एक को टेप रिकार्ड भी किया गया। फिर भी हिन्दी में भाषणों को शब्दशः नोट करना तब तक सम्भव नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि इस काम के लिये नियमित रूप से हिन्दी यूनिट की स्थापना नहीं की जाती। कुछ हद तक इस काम को प्रारम्भ भी कर दिया है और इस काम को बढ़ाना इस बात पर निर्भर है कि धन किस हद तक उपलब्ध होगा और हिन्दी के काम का फैलाव कितना होगा।

Newsprint and Sulphite Cellulose Mills at Mirthal (Punjab)

*1223 **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 413 on the 1st December, 1958 and state·

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of setting up a Newsprint Mill and Sulphite Cellulose Mill at Mirthal in Punjab, and

(b) whether these mills will be set up in the public sector or private sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination It is also not certain whether it will be in public sector or private sector

Tea Industry

*1224. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign tea companies are remitting large amounts of money out of the country,

(b) if so, the amounts so remitted for the last six years (year-wise), and

(c) the reasons for the said remittances?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c) Up-to-date information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Special reasons, if any, will be mentioned after analysing the figures

Second Five Year Plan, Bombay

*1225. **Shri Sonavane:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state·

(a) Whether the Government of Bombay have approached the Central Government for further allocations for fulfilment of plan targets for agricultural production in the Second Five Year Plan as they have almost entirely exhausted the provision for agricultural production for Second Five Year Plan in the first three years;

(b) Whether the proposal has been considered, and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c) The question has been considered by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in consultation with the Planning Commission Adequate provisions for the agricultural programme have been made in the plan for 1959-60 which has recently been agreed with the Government of Bombay The provision for agricultural production in 1959-60 is Rs 9 75 crores and the total provision for agriculture and allied heads of development is Rs 17 3 crores

Trade with Iraq

*1226. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri P C. Borooah
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Iraq has agreed to purchase new lines of manufactured goods from India,

(b) whether an agreement has also been reached on the quantum of dates which India will import from Iraq, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c) A copy of the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the visit of the Iraqi Trade Delegation to India has been placed on the Table of the House As a result of these discussions the trade in traditional items, particularly in Iraqi dates and Indian tea is likely to expand beyond the present level There is also a possibility of extending this trade to a large number of new products

Urban Community Projects in India

*1227. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme with regard to the setting up of the Urban Community Projects in India; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b) There is no single scheme for urban areas on the lines of community projects in rural areas Various urban programmes such as provision of water supply and sanitation, extension of health and education facilities, slum clearance and slum improvement, provision of housing for industrial workers and low income groups and expansion of employment opportunities, are being undertaken under the Second Five Year Plan in a large number of cities and towns by State Govts and the local municipal bodies concerned In all of them, the need for coordinated planning and execution and for securing the fullest participation by the community is being stressed

Wage Boards

*1228. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 926 on the 4th September, 1958 and state the progress since made by the Wage Boards for Cotton Textiles, Sugar and Cement Industries?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Cotton Textiles Wage Board is hearing the parties at various places The Sugar and the Cement Wage Boards have issued Questionnaires and pending replies from all, they are studying the available data.

Portuguese Case in the International Court Against India

*1229 **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2776 on the 25th September 1958 and state:

(a) whether a rejoinder to the Portuguese complaint to the World Court regarding Nagar Haveli and Dadra has been filed,

(b) if so, when, and

(c) whether any date has been fixed for the next hearing of the case?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan). (a) and (b) No

(c) At our request Court has granted an extension till 26th January, 1959 for filing the rejoinder Further stages of the case will be determined by the Court only after our rejoinder has been filed

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

*1230. **Shri T. B Vittal Rao:**
Shri S. M Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state.

(a) the period by which medical benefits to workers' families under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme will be extended to workers in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras,

(b) whether any time schedule has been worked out for this purpose, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) It has been suggested to the State Governments that the benefits should be extended during the year 1959

(c) Does not arise.

चाय बागान

*१२११. { श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री विमल कुमार घोष :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) साधारण चाय को हाल में दी गई छूट से क्या बन्द चाय बागानों को खोलने में कोई सहायता मिली है और

(ख) यदि हां, किस हद तक ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) विश्व के बाजारों में साधारण चाय की प्रतियोगिता-स्थिति सुधारने के लिये सहायता दी गई है। इस समय किसी भी समय बन्द पड़े चाय बागानों की संख्या बहुत कम थी और उन के बन्द होने के अलग-अलग कारण थे। वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण जो चाय बागान बन्द हुए हैं, इस सहायता से उन में फिर काम चालू होने की संभावना बढ़ जायेगी।

मौलाना आजाद का मकबरा

*१२३२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन .
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री बहादुर सिंह :
श्री दलजीत सिंह

क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री २९ अप्रैल, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९०५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मौलाना आजाद के मकबरे के चारों ओर बाग लगाने के प्रस्ताव के संबंध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है, और

(ख) उन की स्मृति में एक स्थायी स्मारक बनाने के बारे में अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री (श्री के० सी० रेड्डी) : (क) मौलाना आजाद के मकबरे के चारों ओर बाग लगाने का नक्शा तय हो चुका है। पेड़ों को लगाने और तालाबों को बनाने का काम हो रहा है। लान (Lawn) और फूलों की क्यारियां बनाने का काम फरवरी, १९५९ में चालू किया जायेगा।

(ख) स्वर्गीय मौलाना साहब की यादगार में कोई दूसरा स्थायी स्मारक बनाने की कोई योजना अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Border Incident

*1233. { Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 24th September, 1958 some Pakistanis had crossed the cease-fire line in village Tatrinote in Poonch and tried to create disturbance and clashed with the residents of the area

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured, and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such occurrences in future?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. On September 24, 1958 about 200 residents of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir attempted to interfere with the harvesting of crops by Indian nationals on our side of the cease-fire line

(b) On our side two police constables and six civilians sustained injuries. Casualties suffered by the attacking party from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir were 2 killed and 5 injured

(c) While taking appropriate measures in the interests of security, the

Government will continue to insist that the cease-fire line and the Cease-Fire Agreement, violations of which give rise to these incidents, are observed more strictly by the Pakistan authorities

Cotton Textile Delegation

*1234. **Shri Raghunath Singh.** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade delegation of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council has been sent to East Africa

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indians businessmen of East Africa and other places have complained about the Indian export methods as being completely out of date and

(c) if so the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Report of the Delegation is awaited

(c) Does not arise

NATO Bases in Goa

*1235. **Shri U C Patnaik** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any information about NATO bases in Goa, and

(b) if so what?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) (a) and (b) According to available information Goa is not within the area in which NATO functions

Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Ltd

*1236. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that various establishments of the Central and State Governments have been advised to purchase machines manufactured by the Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Ltd, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah). (a) and (b). No, Sir The production programme of Hindustan Machine Tools (Private), Ltd, is under constant review and is adapted to the pattern of demand from time to time

Emporium for Manipur Handloom Products

*1237 **Shri L Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether an emporium for the handloom and small scale industries products of Manipur has been opened at Calcutta, and

(b) if so when?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Distribution of Newsprint

*1238. **Shri Tangamani**
Shri P R Patel.

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2 on the 11th August, 1958 and state

(a) whether the scheme for helping the small newspapers has been put into operation

(b) what is the quota of newsprint allotted to the various newspapers for the six months ending March, 1959,

(c) whether dailies have applied for increased quantity of newsprint, and

(d) if so the names of the newspapers and the quantity required by each?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the actual users, i.e., newspapers, can submit their application upto 31st December 1958, it is not possible to indicate the quantity allotted during the current licensing period.

(c) and (d) In almost all cases where applications have been received the dailies have asked for increased quantity of newsprint on the basis of circulation of 1958

Demands of Displaced Persons in Agartala Tripura

*1239. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state.

(a) what are the demands for which a few displaced persons had resorted to hunger strike in front of the Rehabilitation Directorate, Agartala, Tripura at the time when the Rehabilitation Minister of the Government of India visited Tripura,

(b) whether those demands have been partly or fully met with; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) A number of allegations of corrupt practices against the supervisor of the rural colony of Uttar Debendranagar were made and action demanded against him

(b) and (c) An enquiry has been instituted under a senior officer. Further action will be taken on receipt of the report of the inquiring officer

Tea Estates

*1240. **Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some of the Tea Estates with sterling capital, are not replanting their estates in India; and

(b) whether they are progressively enlarging their estates in Africa and other places?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No complaint regarding neglect of replanting specifically by sterling companies has come to notice of Government

(b) If the Hon'ble Member is suggesting that sterling companies are enlarging their estates in Africa and other places by refraining from replantation in India, Government have no information to warrant such a conclusion

Land Reforms

*1241. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state

(a) whether land reform legislation has been introduced in the centrally administered territories with special reference to the imposition of ceilings on the existing holdings, and

(b) if so, to what extent they have been implemented?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b) A Statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 124.]

Closure of Textile Mills in Bombay State

*1242. **Shri Sonavane:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Rajen Textile Mill" of Barsi in Bombay State is going to be completely closed from the 1st January, 1959, and that the mill-owner has given notice to the Mill employees to that effect;

(b) whether the mill-owners of Jayashanker and Lokamanya Textile Mills at Barsi have put up notices to close down their third shift; and

(c) if so, what would be the effect on production and employment of labour?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) The Rajen Textile Mill, Barsi, has given notice of closure effective from 1st January, 1959

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) In the event of closure of Rajen Textile Mill and partial closure of the other two mills, nearly 1753 workers would be affected Loss of production would be about 529 bales of free yarn and 482 bales of cloth per month

International Panel of Economic Experts

*1243. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that International Panel of Economic Experts appointed by GATT have recommended the lowering of duties and internal taxes on Tea. Coffee and tobacco, and

(b) if so, the action taken in pursuance thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) An extract of the relevant recommendation made by the Panel of Experts appointed by the Contracting Parties to the GATT is placed on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

The level of taxation on the main primary products, such as coffee, tea and tobacco, which are subject to revenue duties in the industrial countries of Continental Western Europe appears to be sufficiently high to act as a major restraint on consumption and import demand.

There is little justification, other than the weight of fiscal traditions, to impose the main burden of taxation on non-competing imports in the form of 'special internal taxes", less accessible to the bargaining process applicable to ordinary customs duties under GATT's rules As long as this situation exists, the Havana Charter's rule for negotiation of revenue duties should be made applicable to the GATT negotiations procedures.

(b) As will be seen, action on the recommendation has to be taken primarily by the developed countries. The Indian Delegation to the 13th Session of the GATT was instructed to support the line of thought presented by the Experts

Hosiery Goods Industry

*1244. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the hosiery goods industry in the country;

(b) the main centres of this industry in the country,

(c) whether this industry is facing some difficulty due to non-availability of raw material, and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to help the industry in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) The number of units manufacturing hosiery goods at present is estimated to be about 3,500, employing about 44,000 workers in the Small Scale Sector with capital investment of about Rs 6 5 crores and out-put valued at about Rs 15 5 crores per annum

(b) The hosiery industry is mainly concentrated in the State of West Bengal, Punjab, U P., Bombay and Madras

(c) Cotton and Woolen hosiery industry are not facing any difficulty about the supply of raw material Art silk hosiery industry is facing some difficulty in getting supplies of Art Silk Yarn

(d) Arrangement has been made for supply of indigenous rayon yarn by earmarking 9 per cent out of the dealers quota under the Distribution Scheme of hosiery and other auxiliary industries. Apart from this the Hosiery Industry is also allowed to import Rayon Yarn against export for rayon goods

Hotels for Central Government Employees

*1245. { Shri Ram Krishan: Shri D. C Sharma. Shri Bahadur Singh·

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1476 on the 22nd September, 1958 and state

(a) whether the scheme to build two Hostels in Delhi for Central Government employees who are unmarried has been finalised,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) when the construction work will start?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The work will be taken in hand after finalisation of the plans and estimates

नई दिल्ली के विजय चौक को सुन्दर बनाना

*१२४६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री १६ फरवरी, १६५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३११ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विजय चौक से इंडिया गेट की ओर जाने वाली सड़क के इर्दगिर्द फव्वारों तथा जलपान-गृहों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ,

(ख) उन में से प्रत्येक पर कितना व्यय हुआ है , और

(ग) वह कार्य कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगा ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) २ जल-प्रवाहों तथा उन के नीचे जल-पान घरों के बनाने का काम पूरा हो चुका है। सड़कों पर रात्रि फ्लड लाइट (Flood Light) तथा रंग परिवर्तकों (Colour Changers) को लगाने का काम चालू है ।

(ख) अब तक हर एक जल-प्रवाह पर लगभग ५ ५६ लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ है।

(ग) इस महीने के अन्त तक ।

Ordnance Factories

*1247. **Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state whether the Planning Commission has examined, for purposes of planning for production within the country, the scope for utilising the ordnance factories for producing (i) civilian requirements, and (ii) goods required by civilians and military personnel?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): Although no special plan was drawn up for utilisation of the capacity in the Ordnance Factories for meeting civilian requirements, Defence Ministry's representatives were associated with the various discussions regarding industrial plans with a view to enabling them *inter alia* to indicate the contribution which the Ordnance

Establishments could make towards meeting civilian needs and a certain measure of coordination has been achieved in the planning of capacity in some important industries e g machine-tools, earth-moving equipments, radio valves, rolling stock for railways etc In particular cognizance was taken of the potential of the ordnance factories to supply billets to the rerolling industry in considering the production programme of the steel industry

Indians in Nepal

*1248 **Shri Shree Narayan Das**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian citizens serving in educational institutions in Nepal have been asked to seek permission of the Nepal Government to continue as such,

(b) if so, the precise nature of rules introduced by the Government of Nepal in this regard,

(c) whether it is a fact that the Managing Committees of the educational institutions in Nepal have been asked by the Nepal Government not to appoint any Indian citizens in their respective institutions and

(d) if so the reasons for such discriminatory treatment when the Nepalese citizens are allowed the same privileges here as are enjoyed by Indians?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) (a) to (d) No Sir It is, however a fact that in October, 1957 the Government of Nepal issued orders (relating to the medium of instruction in Nepalese schools) which *inter alia* stated that teachers in all schools in Nepal must possess certificates of Nepalese citizenship In the absence of the citizenship certificate teachers were required to obtain the permission of the Ministry of Education, Government of Nepal, within six months of the issue of the orders It was also stated that non-Nepalese could be appointed only after prior permission of the Nepal Government These orders of October, 1957 did not specifically apply to Indians but to all non-Nepalese

This matter was taken up by our Embassy with the Government of Nepal who in the first instance extended the time-limit The Government of Nepal have now informed our Embassy that the orders will not affect Indian teachers

All India Radio News Bulletins

*1249. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Panigrahi

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state

(a) whether the proceedings of Parliament are covered in the news Bulletin of the A I R,

(b) if so, the time allotted each day, and

(c) whether a copy of the news script of proceedings of the House on the 27th November, 1958 be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr B V Keskar): (a) and (b) The proceedings of Parliament are covered, by the news Bulletins regularly No particular time is allotted nor is it practical to do so The coverage for any particular day would depend upon the importance of the subject and its news value in public eyes

(c) A copy of the script of the news bulletin relating to proceedings of the Lok Sabha on 27th November is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix IV annexure No 125]

Export to Pakistan

2132 **Shri D C. Sharma.** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken in 1958-59 so far to increase India's export to Pakistan, and

(b) the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) Our trade with Pakistan is governed by the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement (1957—60) The present climate does not appear to be favourable for taking any special steps to increase our exports to Pakistan

Land Reforms

2133. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state

(a) the names of the States if any, which have not enforced land reform legislation so far, and

(b) the nature of the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Land reform has several aspects All States have enacted legislation on one aspect or the other The progress made in each State has been described in the Statements placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha from time to time

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 126]

Michelin Tyres

2134 Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state·

(a) the quantity of import quota of Michelin tyres for trucks and buses allotted to the Auto Supply Company, Queens Road, Delhi during 1957-58 and from 1st April to 31st October, 1958, and

(b) the quantity of goods actually imported?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) Messrs Auto Supply Co, Delhi, have established, on the basis of their past imports, a quota for Rs 3,09,601 for tyres and tubes falling under S No 41(11)|V and have been granted according to policy, quota licences as follows —

	Rs
January-June 1957 . .	1,16,101
July-September 1957 .	Nil
October '57-March '58	1,76,101
April-September 1958 . .	1,16,101
October '59-March '59 (upto 31st October 1958)	Nil

Information regarding the extent to which the firm have utilised their licences licences is not available

It may be added that the Company have also been given two *ad hoc* licences to meet temporary shortages as follows —

January-June 1957 .	Rs	4,00,000	*ad hoc* licence
October '57-March 1958	Rs	29,025	Supplementary licence for bicycle and cycle rickshaw tyres

Ambar Charkha

2135. Shri Ram Krishan· Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state·

(a) total amount spent so far and to be spent during the current financial year on Ambar Charkha programme in Delhi Territory, and

(b) total number of weaving and training centres opened so far or proposed to be opened during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission have disbursed Rs. 2·06 lakhs as grants and Rs. 2·97 lakhs as

loans on the implementation of the Ambar Charkha Programme in Delhi Territory from 1956-57 upto 30th September, 1958. As regards the amount to be spent during the remaining period of the current financial year, it is not possible to furnish this information However, the Commission has tentatively agreed to provide Rs. 1·17 lakhs as grants and Rs. 3·65 lakhs as loans during the whole of the current financial year

(b) 20 training centres and 3 weaving centres have been started in the Delhi Territory upto 30th September, 1958.

Okhla Industrial Estate

2136. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri K. C. Jena:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state·

(a) the nature of progress made so far in the Okhla Estate;

(b) the nature of new industries started;

(c) whether Government have drawn up a new expansion programme for the Okhla Industrial Estate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d). A statement is given below —

STATEMENT

(a) Construction of 35 factories and other ancillary buildings including the administrative block on an area of about 40 acres of land was completed in February, 1958 All the 35 factories have been allotted to different small industrial units, 29 of them have already gone into production.

(b) The industries set up by new units include manufacture of insulated rubberised goods, snap fasteners and press buttons, automobile accessories, mechanical hydraulic jacks, drilling machines, safety razor blades, insulated wires and cotton tape etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir The construction will be undertaken by the Central Public Works Department on behalf of the National Small Industries Corporation. Under the expansion scheme land measuring about 69.9 acres has been acquired 41 factories of the following sizes are proposed to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 44,20,000 during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan:—

A Type	12 factories of 5,000 sq. ft. covered area.
B Type . .	16 factories of 4,000 sq. ft covered area.
C Type .	9 factories of 3,000 sq. ft. covered area.
D Type .	4 factories of 2,000 sq. ft. covered area.

Skilled and Unskilled Workers

2137. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the additional number of persons of the skilled and unskilled working class registered with Employment Exchange since 1956, year-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The number of applicants belonging to these categories seeking employment assistance at the end of each year was as under:—

Year	Skilled and Semi-skilled	Unskilled
(1)	(2)	(3)
1956	59,999	3,88,423
1957	71,508	4,60,639
1958 (October)	87,606	6.00,653

Employment Exchanges in Punjab

2138. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of unemployed Graduates, Intermediates and Matriculates on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges in Punjab at present?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information is given below.

Category	No. on Live Register as on 30th Sep. 1958
(1)	(2)
Graduates	2,082
Intermediates	1,349
Matriculates	17,454
TOTAL	20,885

Electric Fans

2139. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of electric fans manufactured during the period January to September, 1958?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The total number of electric fans produced by the firms borne on the Development Wing's list during the period January to September, 1958 is 469,879

Radio Sets

2140. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of radio sets produced during the period January to September, 1958?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The total number of radio sets produced by the firms borne on the Development Wing's list during the period January to September, 1958 is 147,300

Import Trade

2141. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the import trade position of India during the last three months; and

(b) the total value of imports made in the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) The latest balance of trade position for three months available so far, is for the months of July, August and September 1958 which is given below —

(Value in lakhs of Rs.)

Months	Imports	Exports including re-exports	Balance of Trade
July, 1958	6788	5431	—1357
August, 1958	5658	4991	—667
September, 1958	5860	5901	+41

"Charity-Box" at Rajghat

2142. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount received year-wise so far from the "Charity Box" placed on the Gandhiji's Samadhi at Rajghat, New Delhi;

(b) the items on which the amount was spent year-wise; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a)

	Rs.	As.	P.
1951-52	5,512	5	6
1952-53	8,151	2	0
1953-54	6,347	5	3
1954-55	5,140	1	0
1955-56	12,126	3	0
1956-57	11,893	2	6
1957-58	9,130	32	nP
April '58 to 15th November 1958	8,978	25	nP

(b) and (c) The Rajghat Samadhi Committee, constituted in terms of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, who are entrusted with the management of the Samadhi, decided—and Government approved of the decision—to make over the collections from the Cash Box to the Harijan Sewak Sangh for the work of uplift of the Harijans. Accordingly, the Committee remitted funds to the Sangh, as detailed below —

	Rs.	As	P.
1955-56	25,000	0	0
1956-57	12,000	0	0
1957-58	23,299	03	nP.
April '58 to August 1958	6,261	35	nP.

In addition, a sum of Rs 3-8-0 was spent during the year 1952-53. on garlands and conveyance

Scheme for Production of Vitamin A

2143. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission had received for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan a scheme from the then Travancore-Cochin Government for the production of Vitamin A etc from lemon grass oil;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission told the State Government to stay further action pending completion of the discussions of the Government of India for collaboration with certain Swiss interests;

(c) whether ultimately schemes for the production of Vitamin A were allowed and licences issued to M|s Voltas and M s Glaxo Laboratories; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d) At the time of the formulation of the Second Five Year Plan, the then Travancore-Cochin Government submitted a proposal for establishing a factory in association with private enterprise for the manufacture of ionone and other aromatics from lemon grass oil The scheme was incomplete in several respects. Also when this scheme was submitted, certain negotiations were in progress between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and M|s. Hoffmann La Roche

of Switzerland for the setting up of a factory in the country for the production of ionone and Vitamin A from Lemon grass oil Since the Central Government had already initiated these discussions, it was thought desirable to complete these negotiations and leave it to Central Government to arrange for its production suitably In the circumstances, the proposal of the State Government was not approved by the Planning Commission

Initially, it was the intention of the Government of India to associate themselves in the scheme of manufacture in India of Vitamin A from lemon grass oil by M|s Hoffmann La Roche But later as M|s Voltas Ltd who are the sole agents of M|s Hoffmann La Roche Ltd came forward to take part in this manufacture, the Government of India considered this scheme and a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, was issued for setting up a new undertaking in the name of M|s Roche Products Private Ltd In order to establish adequate competition for this item, M|s Glaxo Laboratories India Ltd who also submitted a similar scheme, were licensed

The present demand of Vitamin A in the country is estimated at 10—15 million m u per annum and the licensed capacity of these two firms is 10 million m u of Vitamin A per annum each

Labour Acts in Himachal Pradesh

2144. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act and other labour laws are in force in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether rules have been framed by the Himachal Pradesh Adminstration under these Acts; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Yes, under Factories Act, 1948, Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and Plantation Labour Act, 1951.

(ii) Rules under Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and Payment of Wages Act, 1936, were being framed when the records of the Secretariat were destroyed in a fire These are again being drafted and are expected to be notified soon

(iii) Rules under other labour laws will be framed as necessity arises

(c) Does not arise

Establishment of Film Institute and Film Production Bureau

2145. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 33 on the 11th August, 1958 and state the further progress since made regarding the establishment of a Film Institute and Film Production Bureau?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Measures are in progress to start these organizations by the beginning of next financial year

Border Incidents

2146. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 25 on the 11th August, 1958 and state

(a) whether any reply has since been received with regard to the note sent to the Pakistan Government in connection with the Razakar entry into India on the 16th October, 1957; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Government of Pakistan's reply is still awaited.

Migration Certificates

2147. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for migration certificates received since the 1st September, 1958 in the Office of the Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca;

(b) how many of these applicants have since been granted migration certificates; and

(c) if the applications have been pending for over a month, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The available information is for the period from 1st September, 1958 to 31st October, 1958 which is as follows:

(*i*) No. of certificates issued	83
(*ii*) Applications rejected	14
(*iii*) Applications pending for more than a month	139
(*iv*) Applications pending below one month	149
TOTAL	385

The delay in the disposal of these applications is mainly due to (i) failure of applicants to turn up for interviews (ii) non-receipt of documents/certificates called for; and (iii) incorrect and incomplete filling up of application forms necessitating further correspondence.

Naga Hostiles

2148. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Naga hostiles who have surrendered during the months of September, October and November, 1958;

(b) the number of Naga prisoners released during the above period; and

(c) the quantity of arms surrendered by them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

	September 1958	October 1958	November 1958
(*a*)	82	52	52
(*b*)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(*c*)	19	36	30

President Tito's Visit to India

2149. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that President Tito of Yugoslavia is expected to visit India during 1958; and

(b) if so, the date when he is expected to arrive in India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). President Tito of Yugoslavia is expected to visit India from the 13th to the 20th January, 1959.

Third Five Year Plan

2150 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Bimal Ghose:
Shri Jadhav:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Supakar: }

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1186 on the 12th September, 1958, and state the further progress so far made in regard to the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): Further Working Groups are being set up and basic policies as well as questions relating to the mobilisation of resources are under examination

Dearness Allowance

2151. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for a sample count of population between March and April every year, beginning with 1959, to determine the growth and migration of the population in the country; and

(b) the places selected for survey to be undertaken in 1959?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) (i) The proposal was recently discussed by the Registrar General of India with the Directors of State Statistical Bureaus, authorities of the National Sample Survey and the Honorary Statistical Adviser to the Cabinet, but no firm decision in this regard has been taken yet.

(ii) Apart from the proposal for an annual sample count, the **National Sample Survey** has, as part of its main schedule for the 14th round—June, 1958 to June, 1959—undertaken the collection of data relating to population, births and deaths during 1956-58 This will serve to indicate how far an estimate of growth of population can be furnished on this method. This data will be collected from 2,400 villages selected from all over India.

कच्चे रबड़ का आयात और निर्यात

२१५२ **श्री पद्म देव** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत प्रति वर्ष कितने कच्चे रबड़ का आयात करता है और कितना निर्यात करता है ;

(ख) प्रति वर्ष कितनी कीमत की रबड़ से बनी वस्तुयें बाहर से मंगाई जाती हैं तथा कितने की बाहर भेजी जाती हैं ; और

(ग) इस आयात को पूर्णत बन्द करने के लिये भारत ने क्या उपाय किये हैं तथा इस में कब तक सफलता प्राप्त हो जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या १२७]

Dearness Allowance

2153. Shri T. B Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have considered the question of merger of Dearness Allowance with basic pay in respect of workers and employees in the private sector, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes The Second Five Year Plan has recommended the undertaking of some enquiries for a fuller consideration of the issue In

pursuance of this recommendation, the following enquries are in progress:—

(i) The Wage Census.

(ii) The Family Budget Enquries for compilation of Consumer Price Index Numbers

(b) Does not arise

Labour Ministers' Conference

2154. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 50 on the 11th August, 1958 and state'

(a) whether the conclusions reached at the fifteenth session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in May, 1958 have been examined, and

(b) if so, the result of examination?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Such of those conclusions as are for the State Governments, Ministries of Government of India, employers' and workers' organisations to pursue, have been forwarded to them for follow up action

The main conclusions under 'Industrial Relations' relate to analysis of awards of tribunals to evolve suitable norms grievance procedure, making work of evaluation and implementation more effective, etc Model grievance procedure has been drawn up and forwarded to all interests concerned

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has already decided to raise the rate of maternity benefit under the Scheme The medical benefits under the Scheme have also been extended to families in certain areas of Bihar, Mysore, Rajasthan, Punjab and Assam

The recommendation relating to raising the quantum of loan to employers under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme from 37½ per cent to 50 per cent has been accepted Needful is being done with regard to other recommendations Recommendations relating to the liberalization of allotment rules, giving income-tax relief to employers who build houses etc are under examination of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply

Small Scale Industries for Punjab and Madras States

2155. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to liberalise quotas in regard to import of essential raw materials required for small scale industries in the Punjab and Madras States, and

(b) if so, the nature of the restrictions proposed to be removed?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Nuclear Research Institute at Hyderabad

2156 Shri Ram Krishan. Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Hyderabad Science Society for approval of scheme for setting up Institute of Nuclear Research at Hyderabad, and

(b) if so whether the scheme has been approved'

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru). (a) Yes

(b) The Department of Atomic Energy would consider the question of giving assistance to the proposed Institute if it was integrated with the Osmania University An assurance to this effect is awaited from the Osmania University

Goat Hair

2157. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that goat hair is a promising export item and there is good demand for it,

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken to increase its export,

(c) total quantity of goat hair exported during current financial year, and

(d) the names of countries to which it has been exported?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The demand for goat hair from abroad has shown a gradual decline

(b) A statement is given below —

STATEMENT

(b) (i) A scheme of compulsory grading of goat hair before export is being finalised

(ii) Details of the steps required to promote the exports of goat hair are being worked out by the Leather Export Promotion Council

(iii) Goat hair is displayed in all Indian Exhibitions held abroad and at International Exhibitions in which India participates

(iv) This commodity has been included in the Export Schedules attached to Trade Agreements concluded with several countries

(v) An Inter-State Joint Druggets Industry Advisory Board has been constituted for helping the druggets industry and promoting the exports of Druggets

(c) 12,63,972 lbs have been exported during April, 1958 to September, 1958.

(d) U.K., West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy, Kuwait, Syria, Japan, U S A and Australia

Textile Exports

2158. Shri Bimal Ghose: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether Japan has evolved a scheme for promoting textile exports to under-developed countries by accepting payment in local currencies, and

(b) the extent to which our textile exports may be affected by the introduction of the scheme, and the measures envisaged to meet the situation?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Government are not aware of any such scheme

(b) Does not arise

Machine Tools

2159 Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the output of machine tools increased during the first half of the current year, and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) As compared to the average six months production during 1957, the production of machine tools in the first half of the current year is about 60 per cent higher i.e from Rs 1 24 crores to Rs 1 94 crores

Cement Production

2160. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of cement increased during the first half of the current year; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Against a total production of 2,676,195 tons during the first half year of 1957, the production during the corresponding period this year has been 3,226,865 tons, the total increase being 550,670 tons

गांधी के सिद्धांतों का प्रसार

२१६१. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार गांधी जी द्वारा समय समय पर बताये गये सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा नैतिक सिद्धान्तो के प्रसार के लिये कोई उपयुक्त योजना बना रही है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो वह क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): (क) और (ख). इस प्रकार की कोई सर्व साधारण योजना फिलहाल विचाराधीन नही है । सरकार द्वारा गांधी जी के सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा नैतिक सिद्धान्तो के प्रचार के लिये उठाये गये कदमो का एक विवरण लोक सभा की मेज पर रखा जा रहा है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या १२८]

Export of Chrome Ore

2162. **Shri Panigrahi.** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd, has exported Chrome ore to China, and

(b) if so, the quantity of Chrome ore exported to China so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 6523 tons.

Export of Iron Ore

2163. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation propose to export 1,90,000 tons of Iron Ore to Italy during 1958, and

(b) if so, how much of the quantity has been exported to Italy so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) STC has sold to Italy 1,60,000 tons of iron ore for delivery during August, 1957 to 15th March, 1959 The buyers had the option to increase the quantity by 30,000 tons which has not yet been exercised

(b) 1,43 000 tons have already been shipped and for the balance shipment arrangements have been made

Vacant Government Buildings in Simla

2164 **Shri Chuni Lal:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state

(a) the number of Central Government buildings in Simla lying vacant with the total value of the buildings, and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to make the best use of these vacant buildings?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Except for 66 residential units intended for allotment to Class IV staff, for which there is at present no demand, no office or residential building belonging to the Central Government is lying vacant at Simla According to information available, the total book value of the 66 vacant units, which are old quarters in distant localities in Simla is Rs 42,000 approximately.

(b) Efforts are being made to get as many of them occupied as possible It is proposed to utilise the remaining units for the staff of such offices

as may be shifted to Simla following the move of State Government offices to Chandigarh, and the consequential release of office space.

Employment Exchanges

2165. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of persons registered with the various Employment Exchanges in the country has increased during 1958; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes

(b) By 2,42,270 from 1st January to 31st October, 1958

"Contract Division" Scheme in Tripura

2166. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme under the name "Contract Division" was started in June, 1957 for giving employment to the displaced persons in Tripura, and

(b) if so, what was the amount allotted and the amount spent and the number of displaced persons employed till July, 1958?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes

(b) The amount of work allotted is Rs 10 76 lakhs The amount spent is Rs. 3 65 lakhs The number of displaced persons employed varies from time to time

Artificial Lake in Lodhi Gardens New Delhi

2167. Sardar Iqbal Singh. Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an artificial lake in Lodhi Gardens in New Delhi;

(b) if so, details of the scheme; and

(c) the total cost thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Following the unprecedentedly heavy rains in Delhi on July 20-21, 1958 and consequent flooding of and damage to some buildings, a Committee was set up by the Prime Minister for planning measures against floods and similar calamities in Delhi At one of the meetings of the Committee, a suggestion was made that the Lodhi Gardens might have an artificial lake The suggestion was examined by a Technical Sub-Committee constituted by the main Committee and was not considered feasible mainly because it was feared that an artificial lake would further raise the sub-soil water table, and might not have enough water in the summer

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Sunderbans Area

2168. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the possibilities of the Sunderbans area, if developed, for the rehabilitation of East Bengal displaced persons now in camps in West Bengal, and

(b) if not, what are the factors that stand in the way of giving effect to such a plan?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b) The possibilities of utilising the Suderbans area for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan have been considered An experimental scheme to reclaim land in the Herobhanga Forest Block for the purpose is already under examination.

उत्तर प्रदेश में रेजिन व तारपीन का उद्योग

२१६९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने रेजिन व तारपीन के उद्योग के और विकास के लिये, जो उस के द्वारा गत कई वर्षों से चलाया जा रहा है, कुछ योजनायें बनाई हैं ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन योजनाओं के ब्योरे का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा , और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अनुदान अथवा ऋण देने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जाने वाली है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उस राज्य में रेजिन और तारपीन के उद्योग के विकास के लिये कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है । लेकिन दि इंडियन टरपेन्टाइन एण्ड रेजिन क० लि०, पो० आ० कलटरबकगंज बरेली, जिस में राज्य सरकार के ८२ प्रतिशत हिस्से हैं, अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता बढाने की सोच रही है जिस पर ११ लाख रु० लागत आने का अनुमान है । ओलिया रेजिन तैयार करने की कारखाने की वर्तमान क्षमता २,७०,००० मन वार्षिक है और उस का विस्तार होने के बाद यह बढ़ कर लगभग ५,४०,००० मन प्रति वर्ष हो जायेगी । अभी तक इस कम्पनी ने राज्य सरकार से यह विस्तार कार्य करने के लिये ऋण या अनुदान देने को नहीं कहा है ।

Uranium Deposits at Rokha Mines, Jamshedpur.

2170. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that uranium deposits have been discovered in Budagara village at Rokha mines near Jamshedpur?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Government are not aware of any village by the name of Budagara at Rokha mines near Jamshedpur. There is, however, a village by the name of Matigara in the above area where deposits of uranium ore have been discovered

जामसर जिप्सम कम्पनी, बीकानेर

२१७१. **श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल:** क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जामसर जिप्सम खान, बीकानेर में मशीनों द्वारा खनन कार्य होने के परिणामस्वरूप कई मजदूर वहां से निकाल दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो पिछले ५ वर्षों में कम्पनी में कितने मजदूर नौकर थे और अब कितने काम कर रहे हैं ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आर्येन्द्र अली) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में नियुक्त मजदूरों की औसत संख्या .—

१९५३	१०९९
१९५४	१०१६
१९५५	१०८३
१९५६	१०७४
१९५७	१२३७

इस समय जो मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं उन की औसत संख्या:—

३०-९-५८ तक (हड़ताल के पहले)	१२४९
१२-१२-५८ को	९४१

श्रीगंगानगर में भूमि का आवंटन

२१७२. **श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल:** क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने राजस्थान राज्य सरकार से राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर जिले की रायसिंह नगर तहसील में कई हजार एकड़ भूमि खरीदी थी और वह भूमि बहावलपुर तथा काश्मीर विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से व्यक्तियों को अभी तक भूमि का कब्जा नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियो की भूमि अब अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों के अधिकार मे है जिस पर वे गैर-कानूनी तौर से काश्त कर रहे है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) जी नही । राजस्थान में समेजा डिस्ट्रीब्यूट्री गंगा नहर को ठीक करने के लिये भारत सरकार ने सन् १९५१ में राज्य सरकार को १.५० लाख रुपये कर्ज दिये थे । यह फैसला हुआ था कि राज्य सरकार इस के बदले में इस नहर से सीची जाने वाली अपनी १०,००० एकड जमीन काश्मीर तथा सिन्ध के शरणार्थी परिवारों और हरिजन शरणार्थियो को बसाने के लिये देगी ।

(ख) सब परिवारो को जिन्हें कि जमीने अलाट हुई थीं, एलाटमेंट के समय कब्जे दिये गये थे ।

(ग) उन परिवारों में से १०४ परिवार जिन्हें कि जमीनें एलाट हुई थीं, अपनी जमीनें छोड़ कर चले गये । ७८ परिवारों को दी गई जमीने नायजायज तौर पर कब्जा करने वाले लोगों के पास हैं । राज्य सरकार ने इन नाजायज तौर पर कब्जा करने वाले लोगों को निकालने के लिये नोटिस दे रखे हैं । इन नोटिसों की अवधि के खत्म होने के बाद राज्य सरकार आगे कार्यवाही करेगी ।

Allotment of Accommodation

2173. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for alloting evacuee properties in which judicial commitments have been made for allotment of alternative accommodation, and

(b) the number of such cases still pending?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) So far as we know, in no case has any judicial commitment been made for the allotment of alternative accommodation If any particular case is brought to our notice, it will be looked into

(b) Does not arise

Local Development Works

2174. Shri L Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that allotment of Rs 75 lakhs for Local Development Works Programme in Manipur could not be fully utilised in 1957-58, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) An amount of Rs 76,000 and not Rs 75 lakhs, was allocated to the Manipur Administration during the year 1957-58 for the Local Development Works Programme. The Manipur Administration have reported an expenditure of Rs 40,677 against this allocation

(b) Inability of the people to make their matching local contribution.

Scented Oil and Itra Industry

2175. Shri Ganpati Ram: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial aid has been given for the development of scented oil and itra industry of Jaunpur (U.P.);

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether there is any proposal to make experiments in perfumes and scented oils and if so, the places selected for such experiments?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri). (a) to (c) A statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) The Central Government have sanctioned grants of Rs 12,325 and Rs 15,000 for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively for U P Government's schemes for the development of Essential Oil Industry in that State, which includes Jaunpur Centre Besides, block loans to the value of Rs 47 50 lakhs and Rs 19 66 lakhs were sanctioned to the U P Government during 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively for disbursement amongst small-scale industrial units under the State Aid to Industries Act/ Regulations The details of the disbursement are, however, not known to Government of India

(c) At Jaunpur manurial treatment has been given to Chameli plants using various manures, such as Ammonium sulphate Superphosphate, Potash Nitrate and Neem Cake by a number of cultivators, and data is being collected to study their effect on the yield of flowers Some parties have started experimental cultivation of new perfume bearing plants, viz Palmarosa, Lemongrass and Roas Damascena in particular Training Classes have been started and the students are under training in the manufacture and distillation of the essential oils.

Agricultural Machine

2176. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a machine to step up agricultural yields has been manufactured in Australia;

(b) whether the Government had held discussions about this machine with the Australian Engineer, Mr Jack G Beale, in September last, and

(c) if so, what are the possibilities of its being used in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) During his recent visit to India, Mr Beale offered to secure from two Australian Firms technical know-how for manufacture of Sprinkler Irrigation equipment in India A proposal in this regard has since been received from an Indian firm, and is under the examination of the Government

(c) There is scope for using such equipment particularly in areas having inadequate water resources, uneven topography and porous soil

Recovery of Rent Arrears

2177 Shri N R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Arrear Rent Groups were appointed in the Estate Office in the year 1951 with the object of clearing the arrears of rent outstanding,

(b) if so, what are the achievements in each year from 1951 to 1958, and

(c) what was the amount of arrears in 1951 and what are the arrears of rent in 1958 against the private persons and as against the public servants separately year-wise?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The amount in arrears as on 1st April, 1951 was Rs. 30.45 lakhs. Leaving aside assessment of rent during subsequent years and recovery against such assessment, the clearance from year to year of the amount mentioned was as under:—

Year	Amount
1951-52	Rs. 15·45 lakhs
1952-53	Rs. 6·36 „
1953-54	Rs. 1·89 „
1954-55	Rs. 1·21 „
1955-56	Rs. 1·08 „
1956-57	Rs. ·87 „
1957-58	Rs. ·70 „
From 1-4-58 to 30-9-59	Rs. ·44 „
TOTAL	Rs. 28·00 lakhs

The amount still to be cleared is thus Rs. 2.45 lakhs approximately.

(c) The break-up of arrears of rent of Rs. 30.45 lakhs, outstanding on 1st April, 1951, into different categories is not readily available. The break-up of arrears as on 1st October, 1958, is given below:

Public Servants	Rs. 29·83	lakhs
Government Departments	Rs. 3·82	lakhs
Private persons/organisations	Rs. 5·09	lakhs
Others *e.g.*, Foreign Missions, Members of Parliament, unauthorised occupents	Rs. 4 80	lakhs
TOTAL	Rs. 43 54	lakhs

The reasons for the continuance of these arrears, most of which are paper arrears only, and the special steps taken to clear them were explained in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1637 on the 16th December, 1958

New Industrial Units in Andhra Pradesh

2178. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government for the establishment of new industrial units in Andhra Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the names of such industrial units likely to be established during this Plan period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

पैनों की निबों के लिये आयात लाइसेंस

२१७९. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्टूबर, १९५७ से मार्च, १९५८ के दौरान में विदेशों से पैनों की गोल्ड प्लेटेड निबों को मंगाने के लिये कितने व्यक्तियों ने आयात लाइसेंसों के लिये प्रार्थना-पत्र दिये थे; और

(ख) कितने प्रार्थियों को लाइसेंस दिये गये और कितने व्यक्तियों को नहीं दिये गये ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): (क) २० व्यक्तियों ने ५

(ख) ७ प्रार्थियों को लाइसेंस दिये गये और १३ को नहीं दिये गये ।

Dacoity in Arundhati-Nagar Camp, Tripura.

2180. Shri Bangshi Thakur. Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) how much amount was looted by the dacoits when money was being distributed among the displaced persons payees of the Arundhati-Nagar Permanent Liability Refugee Camp during November, 1958,

(b) how many of the dacoits have been arrested up till now,

(c) how much amount has been recovered up till now, and

(d) the further action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs 4,887 36 nP

(b) 7 persons have been arrested up till now

(c) Rs 2,600

(d) Police investigation is in progress

Export of Onions

2181 Shri Tangamani Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 116 on the 20th November, 1958 and state

(a) when the details of onions exported from Visakhapatnam to Malaya will be collected,

(b) whether it is a fact that onions are exported from minor port of Negapatam,

(c) whether Government have received complaints from exporters from Southern Districts of Madras State that exporters from outside Madras State utilise the above port, and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for increasing the shipping space?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No exports of onions from the port of Visakhapatnam have been reported and there is no regular steamer service for export of onions from this port to Malaya and Singapore

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) No, Sir

(d) Two steamers plying from Madras and Negapatam ports to Malaya and Singapore carry onions The possibilities of additional onion cargo being lifted by other cargo vessels operating regularly in the trade between India and Malaya are being explored

Medium Industrial Estate in Punjab

2182 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up any Medium Industrial Estates in Punjab State, and

(b) if so, the details thereof with their location?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri). (a) and (b) The Punjab Government propose to set up seven Industrial Estates during the Second Plan period The location and estimated cost of these Estates are given below The estates proposed for Batala, Patiala and Panipat are medium-sized —

Location	Cost (Rs in lakhs)
Ludhiana	37 00
Batala	10 00
Malerkotla	8 00
Patiala	10 00
Panipat	10 00
Sonepat (C D Block)	3 00
Nilokheri	3 00
TOTAL	81 00

Community Radio Sets

2183 { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri R C Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state

(a) the cost of community radio sets supplied to State Governments under the subsidy scheme,

(b) how the costs of the sets are recovered,

(c) the steps taken by Government for the maintenance of such sets; and

(d) the extent of demand from the State Governments for the supply of such radio sets?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Prices paid during 1958-59 for community radio sets with accessories (aerial kit, loudspeaker and dry battery pack) excluding incidental charges were as follows —

AC Mains MW SW Set	Dry battery MW Set	Dry battery MW SW Set
Rs 240 00	Rs 225 00	Rs 256 00

(b) The Central Government pay to State Governments 50 per cent of the cost of a set complete with accessories plus freight and insurance charges, subject to a maximum of Rs 125 per set State Governments are expected to recover not less than 25 per cent from villagers

(c) Maintenance of community radio sets is the exclusive responsibility of State Governments The Central Government do not contribute any share towards the cost of maintenance

(b) For 1958-59, a firm demand of 10,850 sets has been received from the State Governments and Union Territories and necessary arrangements for their supply have been made

Miss Anita Bose

2184 **Shri Ram Krishan** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Miss Anita Bose, daughter of Subhash Chandra Bose, has expressed a wish to reside and settle in India, and

(b) if so, the nature of the help to be given to her in this respect?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) So far as Government are aware, Miss Anita Bose has not expressed a wish to settle permanently in India She has occasionally expressed a wish to pay a brief visit to India Government have agreed to give her the necessary travel documents whenever she wishes to come here

The All India Congress Committee have created a trust fund in favour of Miss Anita Bose The interest from this fund is sent to her periodically at the rate of Rs 500 00 per month

Workshop at Eattumanoor (Kerala)

2185 **Shri Maniyangadan** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) how many persons who have undergone training under the Pilot Scheme for Educated Unemployed have been employed in the Workshop at Eattumanoor in Kerala State,

(b) what is the salary of such employees,

(c) whether any allowance or other amenities are granted to them,

(d) if so, what are they,

(e) for how many hours they have to work each day and what is the interval at noon time,

(f) whether all facilities mentioned in the Factories Act are provided in the Workshop,

(g) if not, what are the facilities that are not provided; and

(h) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (h). A statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

(a) After successful completion of their preliminary training, 85 trainees are now undergoing in-plant training in the workshop at Ettumanoor

(b) A stipend of Rs 45 p.m. is being paid to each trainee Proposals to absorb them against regular posts on higher wages with the allowances admissible under rules for Central Government servants, sanctioned for the workshop, are under consideration.

(c) and (d) No allowances are at present paid besides the stipend as they are only under training The trainees are however allowed TA under the normal rules, whenever they are sent on tour to other workshops in Kerala State

(e) The working hours are from 8 a.m to 5-30 p.m with an interval of one hour for lunch from 12 noon to 1 p.m. on all working days except on Saturday when the factory will work between 8 a.m to 2-30 p.m with an interval of one hour for lunch from 12 to 1 p.m

(f) to (h) The Centre is located in the Industrial Estate built by the State Government which has been constructed according to the requirements of Factory Act and the Rules made thereunder. Facilities required under the Factories Act are being provided at the workshop

Trade Agreement with France

2186. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that France has agreed to consider a trade agreement with India recently; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in reaching the agreement?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The question of concluding a trade agreement between India and France has been engaging the attention of the Governments of the two countries but no appreciable progress has been made so far.

Acquisition of Land in Delhi

2187. Shri C. K. Nair: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land acquired by Government in Delhi since 1948 for various purposes, purpose-wise, with acreage for each purpose

(b) the total amount paid so far by way of compensation and the total amount remaining to be paid, and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the payment of compensations for the land acquired for the Jamuna Bund?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV annexure No 129.]

(c) The compensation has been paid to all the persons who came to receive payments In the case of those who did not turn up, the amounts have been deposited into the Treasury as Revenue Deposit. The amounts have been deposited with the courts in the case of disputes

Industries in Punjab

2188. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2758 on the 25th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for starting industries in the Punjao State in the Private Sector in anticipation of power supply from Bhakra Dam has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the location of these industries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). As the Hon'ble Member is aware, the schemes in private industries come up before Government from time to time and are considered on merits.

No schemes are generally received in anticipation either of power supply or other resources.

Journals and Magazines

2189. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of journals and magazines in different languages published by the Ministry;

(b) the total cost of production including salaries incurred for the purpose during 1958 so far; and

(c) the total amount of money received through the sales of journals and magazines during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Five:

English :		
1.	Journal of Industry & Trade	Monthly
2.	Metric Measures	Bi-monthly
3.	Indian Trade Journal	Weekly
Hindi :		
1.	Udyog Vyapar Patrika	Monthly
2.	Metric Maptol	Bi-monthly

(b) The total expenditure incurred on paper, printing, salaries etc from April to November 1958 is approximately as follows:—

		Rs.
1.	Journal of Industry & Trade	1,25,000
2.	Udyog Vyapar Patrika	34,000
3. & 4.	Metric Measures & Metric Maptol	51,000
5.	Indian Trade Journal	4,30,000

(c) Sale proceeds, including advertisement revenue from April to November, 1958 are approximately as follows:—

		Rs.
1.	Journal of Industry & Trade	56,000
2.	Udyog Vyapar Patrika	12,000
3. & 4.	Metric Measures & Metric Maptol	34,000
5.	Indian Trade Journal	1,75,000

Recordings of Speeches of Eminent Leaders

2190. Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether processing of the recordings of speeches of eminent Indian leaders is undertaken by Government;

(b) if so, how many such leaders have been covered and their names;

(c) whether it is only for leaders who are dead or for living leaders as well; and

(d) how many such records of leaders are at present preserved in the All India Radio's archieves?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a), (b) and (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 130].

(c) The capacity for transcription of AIR being limited, transcription has been undertaken of recording the preservation of which is urgently necessary.

All India Radio

2191. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to utilise the documentaries produced by the Films Division for preparing feature stories on the same subject in the All India Radio;

(b) if so, how many such stories have been featured;

(c) the names and details of such stories; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when the proposal will be put into operation?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) to (c) A statement showing the sound tracks of documentaries used for preparing feature stories of A.I.R. is given below:—

Sl. No.	Title of documentary	Description	Date of broadcast
1	Report from Heartlands.	Depicting life in the tribal areas and the development of work done there	29-5-58
2	NEFA . . .	A feature on the people and development work in N.E.F.A.	22-7-58
3	Konkan . .	History, life and development work in Konkan	26-8-5
4	Bhakra Nangal .	History, of the construction and Significance of the river valley project	23-9-58
5	Banaras . .	Life, importance and sacred places of this ancient city of India	28-10-58
6	Godavari . .	A survey of the utilisation of this great river of the South in the work of national reconstruction .	25-11-58

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Spectacle Frames

2192. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of spectacle frames is classified into two sections such as (i) Metallic Frames; (ii) Plastic Frames;

(b) whether combination frames consisting of both metal and plastic have been defined, classified and specified in the Import Trade Control Policy of the Government;

(c) whether the Customs authorities classify these combination frames into any category;

(d) if so, the nature thereof;

(e) whether some fines were imposed on the importers of such combination frames and their goods were declared unauthorised imports;

(f) whether some importers were blacklisted also; and

(g) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to regularise the imports of the combination frames and allotting them a particular classification or category?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir. Instructions were however issued to the Licensing and Customs Authorities in November, 1954 to classify combination frames irrespective of amount and length of plastic material as plastic frames falling under S No 94(a)(ii)/V of the Import Trade Control Schedule and the metal frames having a portion of metallic side covered with plastic material under S No 94(b)/V of that Schedule

(c) and (d) All spectacle frames whether made of plastic or metal other than those made of or plated with a durable coating of gold or silver and also combination frames are classified under 77(6) of Indian Customs Tariff Spectacle frames made of gold or silver are classified under S No 61(4), 61(6) or 61(8) of the Indian Customs Tariff

(e) Yes, Sir

(f) No, Sir

(g) No, Sir The import of spectacle frames has been banned since July 1957

Buddhist Pilgrim's Rest House in New Delhi

2193 Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ceylon Government is going to construct a Buddhist pilgrim's rest house in New Delhi at a cost of Rs. 3,00,000;

(b) if so, whether any help is being given by the Indian Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The Ceylon Government is constructing a Buddhist pilgrims rest House in New Delhi The estimated cost of the proposed construction is not known

(b) and (c). The Government of India has leased a plot of land measuring 0·51 acre in New Delhi to the High Commissioner, Ceylon in India for a period of thirty years at a nominal ground rent of Re 1 per annum

Indo-Swedish Trade Schedules

2194 Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Swedish Trade schedules have been extended further;

(b) if so, the period of extension,

(c) whether any new import and export commodity has been added

(d) if so, the name of the new commodity added, and

(e) what will be its effect on export and imports?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir The validity of the Schedules have been extended upto 31st December, 1959 A copy each of the letters that were exchanged on the 29th November, 1958 in this regard are laid on the Table according to which ten items were added to the list of goods available for export from India to Sweden [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 131]

(e) These commodity schedules are of an indicative and not of a binding nature Their extension and modification help to publicise the export possibilities of individual items of each country and thus stimulate their import into the other.

Coir Industry in West Bengal

2195. { **Shri S. C. Samanta**::
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Training-cum-Production units in West Bengal;

(b) whether any financial aid has been sanctioned for the development of coir industry in West Bengal since the inception of the Coir Board; and

(c) if so, the extent of aid given?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of West Bengal have submitted a scheme for the establishment of Two Training-cum-Production Centres for Coir Industry during the current financial year The scheme will be implemented by the State Government and the total cost of the scheme during 1958-59 is estimated at Rs. 1,37,000 The Government of India have accorded technical approval to the above scheme In addition to this, the Government of India have approved the establishment of a Branch Research Institute for Coir Industry and a Model Factory at Uluberia in Howrah District at a total cost of Rs 1·99 lakhs during the Plan period This scheme is being implemented by the Coir Board.

Quota Certificates

2196 **Shri Amjad Ali**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the reasons for non-inclusion of the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 as basic years for the calculation of quota Certificates for the items removed from Open General Licence No XLV and XLVI?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A policy decision has been taken that the basic year in future should commence from the year 1952-53 unless there are valid reasons for the inclusion of the earlier years.

Essential Oils

2197. **Shri Amjad Ali**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the reasons for excluding the year 1956-57 for the purpose of fixation of Quota Certificate in respect of some essential oils used in Industry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It has not been found necessary to extend the basic period upto 1956-57

Import Licences

2198. **Shri V. P. Nayar**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of applications for the issue of appropriate writs against the Government of India have been filed in the High Courts, on orders passed by the Chief Controller of Imports in respect of Import Licences;

(b) if so, the number of write pending in each High Court at present; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred so far on such writs, in respect of (a) fees and other expenses, (b) costs?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Punjab High Court	7
Calcutta High Court	4
Madras High Court	15
Bombay High Court	2
TOTAL	28

(c) Rs 84,962 Total fees, other charges and costs, etc, are not known because they are not ordinarily paid during the pendency of the case, and would be known only after these writ petitions have been decided and charges etc. settled.

Handloom Goods

2199. Shri K. C. Jena: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of handloom goods exported since the beginning of the year 1958;

(b) whether any amount of hand spun and hand woven articles are also exported; and

(c) which of the States in India produced the largest and the minimum quantity of handloom goods during the last two years?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Rs. 308.6 lakhs during the period January to August, 1958.

(b) Some small quantities of Khadi are despatched abroad by way of occasional parcels on behalf of foreign customers.

(c) Figures of State-wise production of handloom cloth are not available However, reports are being received from all States, except Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh, relating to production of handloom cloth in the co-operative sector. From these it is seen that Madras State produced the largest quantity of handloom cloth during 1957 and 1958 and Tripura the smallest.

Tea Councils

2200 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tea councils set up so for in foreign countries; and

(b) the countries where these have been set up?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Five.

(b) U.S.A., Canada, West Germany, Netherlands and Eire.

Glass Factories

2201. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up glass factories in various States; and

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made for the availability of material to set up glass factories?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Except the establishment of an optical and opthalmic glass plant at Durgapur, Government have no proposal to set up any glass factories. Glass factories are established by private industrialists after their selection of suitable sites.

Plan Publicity in Himachal Pradesh

2203 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for Plan publicity in Himachal Pradesh in 1958-59 so far; and

(b) the names of publications brought out by the Plan Publicity Department of Himachal Pradesh during the above period?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The total provision sanctioned for Plan Publicity in Himachal Pradesh during the year 1958-59 is Rs. 2,37,440 which includes a sum of Rs. 9,000 for pamphlets, folders and posters. The issue of sanctions from time to time within the allotment is done by the Himachal Pradesh Administration. The Department of Public Relations has issued one folder entitled "Metric Pranali" in Hindi so far

Technical Training Centre at Dum Dum

2204. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the technical training centre attached to

Aeronautical Services Ltd., Dum Dum, has been closed down with effect from the 1st October, 1958; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) From 1st October, 1958 the Trade section of the Training Centre has been closed down.

(b) The period of training in the Trade section was one year. Experience has shown that trainees who undergo one year trade course are not fully trained and, therefore, are not able to compete for employment with those who have had training for a longer period under the normal Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment Training Schemes The one year course has, therefore, been discontinued and arrangements are being made in consultation with the State Government to introduce a two year training course in its place.

तिब्बती सीमा क्षेत्र

२२०५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तरी सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के विशेष पदाधिकारी श्री पी० एन० कौल ने कुछ समय पूर्व उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले के तिब्बत सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र का भ्रमण किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां के निवासियों ने अपनी कौन-कौन सी कठिनाइयां उन्हें बताई थीं और कौन-कौन सी मांगें उनके समक्ष प्रस्तुत की थीं; और

(ग) उन कठिनाइयों व मांगों में से प्रत्येक के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) जी हां। विदेश मंत्रालय के सीमान्त क्षेत्र-विशेषाधिकारी, श्री पी० एन० कौल ने अगस्त-सितम्बर १९५८ में गढ़वाल जिलेके ऊंचाई पर बसे हुए इलाकों का दौरा किया था।

(ख) जिन कठिनाइयों की रिपोर्ट उनसे की गई, वे ये थीं : ग्राम गरीबी, तिब्बत के साथ व्यापार में कमी, सिंचाई की अच्छी सुविधाओं का अभाव, मयसाली स्कूल को जूनियर हाई स्कूल बना देने और उस में नवीं कक्षा तथा विज्ञान के विषयों की पढ़ाई शुरू करने की जरूरत, शिक्षा सम्बन्धी स्कालरशिप और बढ़ाने की जरूरत, संचार-साधनों में सुधार की जरूरत, तारघर खोले जाने और वर्तमान डाकघरों में सेविंग बैंक सुविधाएं देने की जरूरत, जिला परिषदों और राज्य विधान सभा में स्थान सुरक्षित करने की जरूरत, ऊंचाई पर बसे इलाकों में गर्मी के महीनों में सस्ती दर पर अनाज बेचने के लिये गल्ले की दूकानें खोले जाने की जरूरत।

(ग) जो बातें उठाई गई थीं, उन सब पर कार्यवाई तभी की जा सकती है, जब राज्य सरकार उन पर उचित विचार कर ले और योजना बना ले।

इसलिए, सीमान्त क्षेत्र-विशेषाधिकारी ने इन कठिनाइयों के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के मुख्य सचिव और गृह सचिव के साथ बातचीत की और इस मामले में जल्दी और ठोस कार्यवाई करने की जरूरत की तरफ राज्य सरकार का विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिलाया।

द्वितीय योजना काल के १९५९-६० साल की आर्थिक सहायता के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की मांगों पर विचार करते हुए योजना कमीशन ने, अभी हाल में, इस बात पर खास जोर दिया कि सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की इन तकलीफों को दूर किया जाय। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने योजना कमीशन को विश्वास दिलाया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के ऊंचाई पर बसे इलाकों में रहने वालों की तकलीफों पर शीघ्र ही उचित ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

Class IV Employees of Central Government in Anand Parbat Estate

2206. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state·

(a) whether Class IV employees of the Central Government residing at Anand Parbat Estate, New Delhi, are charged Rs 4 p.m for the supply of water though other Class IV employees residing in other colonies like Punchkuin Road, New Delhi, are charged only Re 75 per month

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) what is the average quantity of water that is being consumed by each of the families of Class IV employees at Anand Parbat Estate"

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C Reddy). (a) No As in the case of class IV officers residing elsewhere, so also in the case of class IV officers residing in the Anand Parbat Estate, recovery of water charges is made at the following rates·—

1 Daftry type quarters

Rs 2/12 - P M

2 Peon type quarters

Rs 1/4/- P M

A heavy element of subsidy is implicit in the above rates At Anand Parbat the p o ra' cost per family works out to Rs 4 p m because a booster pump has to be used to raise the pressure of water but the actual charges made are as given above

(b) Does not arise

(c) Information is not available as the quarters are not provided with separate meters

नेफा

२२०७. श्री ब्रजराज सिंह :
श्री यादव :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नेफा जाने के लिये पास-पत्र की आवश्यकता होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पास-पत्र जारी करने की क्या व्यवस्था है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) विदेश मंत्रालय और उत्तर-पूर्व सीमांत एजेंसी के राजनीतिक अधिकारीगण (पोलिटिकल आफिसर्स) परमिट जारी करते है ।

Chambers of Commerce Meeting at Bangalore

2208. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India have received and considered the proceedings and the several resolutions passed by the regional conference of the Chambers of Commerce of Mysore, Madras, Andhra and Kerala, held at Bangalore during September, 1958, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri). (a) and (b) These Resolutions have been passed on to Ministries concerned for consideration and necessary action

Aluminium Plan in Mettur (Salem)

2209 Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 596 on the 27th August, 1958 and state the progress so far made about the setting up of the Aluminium plant in Mettur (Salem) in Madras State?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri)· One party has made tentative suggestions for setting up an aluminium plant in collaboration with an Italian

firm The matter is under examination. It is understood that some representatives of the Italian firm have recently visited the site for first hand study of local conditions

Import of Sudan Egyptian Cotton

2210 Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Committee of the Cotton Textile Consultative Board set up by Government has recommended to make immediate and substantial import allocations for Sudan Egyptian cotton,

(b) the total quantity of cotton allowed to be imported;

(c) the quantity to be reserved for mills under the incentive scheme, and

(d) what is the stock of foreign cotton at present?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) So far, during the current cotton season beginning 1st September 1958, Government have permitted for import in all 321,000 bales of foreign cotton out of which 145 500 bales have been earmarked for import by mills under the Export Incentive Scheme.

(d) As on 31st October, 1958 the stock of foreign cotton with the mills and trade is estimated at about 1 05 lakh bales

Conference on Tea Industry

2211 Shri P C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of Government officials, representatives of State and Reserve Bank of India, Tea planters and labour representatives is going to be held in Shillong soon, and

(b) if so, the object of the conference?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) The Government of Assam desired to convene a Conference at Shillong to consider the needs of the tea industry for block and crop finance As efforts are currently being made to assess roughly the magnitude of the problem in consultation with the banking authorities, such a conference is not now being convened for the present It may be convened later if necessary

Afro-Asian Economic Conference

2212 Shri P. C Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade delegation of 50 representatives of various Indian industries were to participate in the Afro-Asian Economic Conference;

(b) if so, the number of representatives who were actually allowed to participate,

(c) the reason thereof, and

(d) the names of the industries, the members of which will be represented at the Conference?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry had initially nominated a team of 18 persons

(b) and (c) It was suggested to the Federation that to keep the expenditure on foreign exchange to the minimum necessary, a smaller delegation would be appropriate The Federation finally deputed only 5 persons.

(d) The Government of India have no knowledge concerning the interest taken into consideration by the Federation in deciding the composition of the delegation.

Cattle Lifting on Punjab-Pakistan Border

2213. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of smuggling and cattle lifting cases detected during the last two years (year-wise) ending August, 1958 on the Punjab Pakistan Border?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The required information is given below:

	From 1-9-56 to 31-8-57	From 1-9-57 to 31-8-58
(*i*) Number of cattle lifted by Pakistanis . . .	59	88
(*ii*) Number of sumuggling cases detected . .	738	420

Industrial Units in Punjab

2214. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of new Industrial Units established in the Punjab State during the last three years and the extent of progress made so far; and

(b) the amount sanctioned by Government therefor and the amount spent so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Ceiling on Land Holdings

2215. Shri N. R. Munisamy:: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have come to any definite decisions as to what extent the food production will be affected by the imposition of ceilings on the existing land holdings;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be taken; and

(c) whether any attempt has been made to collect necessary materials for the said purposes?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). Policy regarding ceiling on existing land holdings has been recommended in the Second Five Year Plan keeping fully in view the aspect of agricultural production. For building up a progressive rural economy it was considered essential that disparities in ownership of land should be greatly reduced, and to ensure that production is not adversely affected, it has been recommended that efficiently managed farms which fulfil certain conditions and whose break up would lead to a fall in production, should be exempted from ceiling.

Production of Agricultural Commodities

2216. Shri V P. Nayar: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of foodgrains, cash crops and other agricultural commodities produced in each State in the years 1951-52 and 1957-58; and

(b) the *per capita* value of agricultural production in each State during these two years?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The requisite information is not available State-wise. Such information is compiled for the whole of India every year as part of the National Income Estimates.

Indians in Ceylon

2217. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 127 on the 14th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the exact number of deaths of Indians due to Riots in Ceylon has been ascertained; and

(b) if so, the number of dead and injured persons?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Three Indians were killed during the riots The number of Indians injured is not known

Board of Film Censors

2218. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a separate Board for censorship of films in Regional Languages,

(b) how are the members in Regional Languages constituted,

(c) whether State Governments nominees are accepted by the Government; and

(d) whether Madras State Government have protested against the current practice?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr Keskar): (a) and (b). There are no separate Boards for censorship of films in regional languages In the panels which examine films members are included who know the various languages well

(c) There is no provision in the Cinematograph Act, 1952 or the Rules made thereunder for representation of nominees of State Governments

(d) No, Sir

12.23 hrs.

RE MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table

Shri Braj Raj Singh: With respect to the adjournment motion which I have submitted, you have been pleased to write that it is a matter of law and order I submit that the military has been used there in suppressing the civil disobedience movement by the Adivasis in Baghwara in Rajasthan That is my point When the military has been used that is the responsibility of the Government of India

Mr. Speaker: This matter came up The hon Member tabled an adjournment motion I disallowed it on the ground that it is a matter of law and order He says somewhere in Rajasthan persons are carrying on satyagraha, the police were ordered to lathi-charge and do something and then to their aid military also came, and at the instance of the military, the police did something I say this matter is not one of first impression It has been coming again and again, from time to time Under the Criminal Procedure Code, whenever the local authorities find it difficult to control any crowd or any unlawful assembly, they can send for the military It is not for the Government to refuse or to accept It is under a statute They are bound to supply There is a local Government, there is a local Assembly Let us not again and again encroach upon the local Government's rights, or the rights of the Members of the local Assembly They will feel insulted if we take upon ourselves the responsibility that they should undertake

Shri Braj Raj Singh. There was only civil resistance The police was there I have not stated we should encroach upon the rights of the local Assembly

Mr Speaker: All that may be true

Shri Braj Raj Singh: My only point is this, that the military should not be called in such a situation when only civil disobedience is going on There is nothing unlawful, only peaceful satyagraha is going on

Mr. Speaker: We are all governed by Acts of Parliament It is open to the hon Member te have the Act of Parliament modified, but the Act of Parliament says that the military, if it is called in aid of the civil power, has to go and has to be of use to them. It is not the Central Government's responsibility merely because the military are there Under the circumstances, I am not prepared to admit it as I have said

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Can we not have the view of the hon Home Minister?

Mr. Speaker: There is no question It is my view that prevails It is not the view of the Home Minister

---

12.26 hrs.

POINT OF INFORMATION

SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) May I make a humble submission on a different point altogether

Mr. Speaker: There is no pomt

Shri Hem Barua: Not related to this, it is another matter entirely different

Mr. Speaker: Order, order If it is another point, it is not on the Order Paper, and therefore nothing which is not on the Order Paper I will allow

Shri Hem Barua: It is a serious matter, and I want to make a request to you It is about the 2,000 satyagrahis who are carrying on an overnight satyagraha outside the precincts of Parliament House My request to you is this

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this The hon Member will resume his seat. Yesterday also it was raised. Whatever it might be. I shall see that not one of the satyagrahis enters the compound of Parliament That I have done.

Shri Hem Barua: My humble submission to you is that you should go and talk to them once.

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not prepared

Shri Hem Barua: It is a serious matter and I request you and through you the Home Minister and the Prime Minister also to go and talk to them

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Shri Braj Raj Singh: My submission is that a Member of Parliament was not allowed from there to enter the precincts of Parliament

Shri Hem Barua: I want to submit with your permission .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This is a very serious situation Police are checking Members of Parliament from coming from there and entering the precincts of Parliament

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know if it is with your permission that these police vehicles are allowed within the precincts of Parliament If police vehicles are allowed without your permission, then I would say it is an infringement of the privileges and rights of this House

Mr. Speaker: Very well

Shri Hem Barua: I am not sure they might not be let loose against Members of Parliament Tomorrow it might happen

Mr. Speaker: I will have to ask hon. Members not to cause disturbance like this I am really surprised. Is there no other method of drawing my attention to any of these matters.

Shri Hem Barua: We make a humble submission

Mr. Speaker: I find again and again an attempt on the part of some of our Members here to obstruct the proceedings.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir Not that

Mr. Speaker: What then? If they have to make a submission that any hon. Member has been prevented from coming into the House or the premises of the House, certainly they could have made that representation It is not about 2,000 and 3,000 people Shri Hem Barua started with saying that overnight 2,000 people have been observing satyagraha I am not concerned with these 2,000 people If he had only said about coming into the premises, I would have heard him Hon. Members will look into the definition of premises under the rules of procedure Premises are within this compound

Shri Hem Barua: The vehicles are within the compound

Mr. Speaker: Here, inside the wall? It is not within the wall

Shri Hem Barua: Inside the gate

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Does the compound include the boundary wall or not?

Mr Speaker. Premises do not include that portion, the road beyond these walls That is why I have been repeatedly requesting, and there is an attempt, or there is a proposal, to enclose and then put up gates also there, in which case I will extend the premises right up to that to avoid any such thing happening Until then I am not in a position to guard because people force themselves, and I cannot go and stand there preventing the 2,000 people from coming into the House

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The question is the satyagrahis do not intend to come within the boundaries of Parliament House So, what was the necessity of this police patrol inside the boundary of Parliament House, and was it done with your permission?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order 'The precincts of the House"—what he calls premises—"means and includes the Chamber, the Lobbies, the Galleries and such other places as the Speaker may from time to time specify". I have been trying to take control, to have control, or to take into my possession all those areas up to that gate to avoid any disturbance being caused As yet that has not been enclosed There is a proposal Once it is enclosed, I will take charge of it and see to it that nobody enters Till then, within these walls, these are my premises, I have my jurisdiction If any policeman enters here, it is my look out to see that he does not enter Beyond that, until I extend by an order under this rule the definition of the precincts of the House to the other side, the gates, they are not our premises

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You have been pleased to allow policemen to use the telephone within the precincts of the House, within these walls (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, please I cannot go on wasting the time of the House, if policemen use the telephone Whoever might come here, if he uses the telephone, I shall look into all that It is not as if the policeman has got charge of this House I am in charge of this House Now Papers to be Laid on the Table

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I just make one submission

Mr. Speaker: Order, order I am not going to allow disturbance in this House or interruption of the proceedings in this way

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They have been here since last night Can you not go and meet them and talk to them?

Mr. Speaker. I am not worried What can I do?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) May I make a submission I was prevented from coming to the House

Mr. Speaker: If he has got any complaint, he may give it to me in writing

Shri Tangamani: I would like to know whether it affects the privileges of the Members (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order I find Shri Tangamani physically here before me If he had been obstructed, or he had any difficulty in coming here, he will kindly put it on paper, and I shall make enquiries I am not expected to leave the House, or adjourn the House and go and make enquiries there What is this kind of attitude? So long as I am there

Shri Tangamani: Today, I have experienced difficulty, which I have never experienced for the last eighteen months So, I want to bring this to your notice

Mr. Speaker. What is this about? The hon Member is a lawyer If he has got a complaint, what does he want me to do? Shall I go out and make enquiries, adjourning this House? If he has any complaint, let him put it down on paper, and I shall certainly make enquiries I am going to see that the interest of every hon Member is safeguarded I would not allow interference of any hon Member or any of his rights to be interfered with But, hon Members also must have patience, and they must bring it to me in the normal course and I shall certainly look into it

An Hon. Member: But he had some difficulty

Mr. Speaker: I shall try to help him

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura) They are indulging in a form of satyagraha It is satyagraha

Shri Tangamani: If you could give me one or two minutes, I shall explain

Mr Speaker: Not now Let him give it to me in writing Now Papers to be Laid on the Table

---

12.33 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual report of Khadi and Village Industries Commission

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1957-58 [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-1148/58]

Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1956-57 and Audit Report, 1958

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to lay on the Table, under article 151(1) of the Constitution, a copy of the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1956-57 (including *proforma* commercial accounts) and the Audit Report, 1958 [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-1149/58]

Annual Report of National Projects Construction Corporation (P) Ltd and its review by Government

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of each of the following papers —

(1) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Private Limited for the period 9th January, 1957 to 31st March, 1958, along with the Audited Accounts, and

(2) Review by Government of the above report [*Placed in Library See* No LT-1150/58]

Notifications under Sea Customs Act and Central Excises and Salt Act

Dr. B. Gopala Reddy: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of each of the following rules:—

(1) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958, published in Notification No GSR 1139 dated the 6th December, 1958; and

(2) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958 published in Notification No. GSR. 1140 dated the 6th December, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1152/58.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

(1) GSR. No. 1141 dated the 6th December, 1958, containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958;

(2) GSR. No. 1142 dated the 6th December, 1958 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958;

(3) GSR No. 1143 dated the 6th December, 1958; and

(4) GSR No. 1144 dated the 6th December, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1153/58.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

Shri Satish Chandra: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 641 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of Notification No. GSR. 1177 dated the 13th December, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1154/58].

CLARIFICATION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the statement clarifying the reply given on the 24th September, 1958 to starred question No. 1550 by Shri U. C. Patnaik regarding Jane's Fighting Ships. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1155/58.]

DIRECTION BY SPEAKER UNDER RULES OF PROCEDURE

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of direction No. 125 issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th December, 1958, agreed without any amendment to the Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill, 1958, *which was passed* by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th December, 1958.".

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

FOURTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY SECOND REPORT

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): I beg to present the Thirty-second report of the Estimates Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-Sixth report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways—Commercial matters.

12.36 hrs.

APOLOGY BY A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter dated the 17th December, 1958, from Shri Liladhar Kotoki, Member, Lok Sabha:—

"Being ignorant of the rules of Privileges of the House, I submitted a Memorandum on the

[Mr Speaker]

Assam Panchayat Bill, 1958 and gave evidence before the Select Committee on the Bill on 16th October last at Shillong In both submitting the memorandum with certain amendments suggested by me and giving evidence, I took the initiative and volunteered to do so, which was agreed to and accepted by the Select Committee

From the Sixth Report of the Privileges Committee of Lok Sabha circulated to us, I realised that I committed a grave mistake in omitting to seek your previous permission and referring the matter to the Privileges Committee and the House Yesterday, I approached the Deputy-Speaker and told him about it and sought his advice He was kind enough to direct me to submit a petition In course of placing the report in the House today, both the Deputy Speaker and yourself have explained the future course to be taken in the matter of giving such evidences

I submit that I never meant any breach of privilege of the House, and all that I did was prompted by my interest in the Bill in question, and my ignorance of the rules, as submitted above

I hereby tender my most unqualified apology to you and through you to the Privileges Committee and the House and most humbly beg that I may kindly be pardoned for this first and unintentional mistake on my part

I assure, Sir, that I shall not commit such a mistake in future"

12.37 hrs

CINEMATOGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr Keskar on the 18th December, 1958, namely —

"That the Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952, be taken into consideration"

The time allotted is 2½ hours The time taken already is 1 hour and 28 minutes The balance is 1 hour and 2 minutes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The time allotted is 3 hours

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum) It was agreed that for the consideration motion, 2½ hours may be given, and for the second and third readings half an hour

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) May I make one request to you? In view of the fact that the House is not sitting beyond tomorrow, may I request you to kindly tell the House also strictly to adhere to the time allotted to each item which is before the House till tomorrow, and the time which has been approved by the House also On previous occasions, we did not mind it, and the time used to be adjusted But, in view of the fact that the House is not going to sit beyond tomorrow, and there are certain important legislative items which must be put through by tomorrow, and this can be done only if we strictly adhere to the time, up to the minute, I am making this request

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram) The Business Advisory Committee has allotted time for all the Bills which have been put down in the Order Paper for today and tomorrow According to the time allotment made by the Business advisory Committee it is practically impossible to put through all the Bills Therefore my request is this There are certain important Bills like the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha, but which has been

put last on the Order Paper; it is impossible and improbable according to the time allotment that has been made, that it will come up. Therefore, some change may be made in tomorrow's Order Paper in the order of the Bills to be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will consider it. All that the hon. Member says is that Government may give priority to it; in view of the fact that all the Bills may not be put through, priority may be given to that Bill.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I have to make another submission. We requested the hon. Minister to refer the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill to a Select Committee. But he declined, he said that Government wanted this Bill to be passed during this Session, and, therefore, this Bill might be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Reference to a Select Committee?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Yes. He declined to refer it to a Select Committee, because he said that this had to be passed during this Session. He said that this Bill had to be passed.

Mr. Speaker: Has it been passed by Rajya Sabha?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Yes, it has been passed by Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: The suggestion of the hon. Member is that the Bill that has been passed by Rajya Sabha may be taken up here and disposed of tomorrow. All right; the hon. Minister will kindly consider it. He will kindly look into it. If it can be put down in the Order Paper, I have no objection.

Now, Shri Sadhan Gupta. Hon. Members will bear it in mind that we have got only an hour or so left. I shall give only ten minutes to each hon. Member.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): May I make a submission? Though the Bill is a minor one, most of the speeches have dealt with certain general problems regarding films, and, therefore, I might be allowed about 25 minutes for reply.

Mr. Speaker: The time now available is 1 hour and 2 minutes. We are now at about 12·40 P.M. So, I shall call the hon. Minister at 13.20.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must confess to a sense of disappointment at the casual manner in which the hon. Minister has presented this Bill for the consideration of the House. This Bill deals with the question of censorship, and censorship is one of the most potent instruments to put the film industry on the right track as far as our social and cultural needs are concerned.

I am not for political censorship of films. There has been too much of it in our country, but I am also not for unrestricted democracy for the film producer or for the film exhibitor. There must be censorship with a correct outlook in view of the situation of the country, to which I am going presently to refer, and that kind of censorship can do quite a lot for the cultural advancement and promotion of healthy social development and healthy social tendencies in our country.

From our experience of the commissions and omissions of our Board of Censors previously, we do not find very great encouragement. One of the first fruits of our independence was that the Board of Censors, for instance, banned a Bengali film which deals with the 1942 Movement. That film was censored because the oppression of the British rulers was vividly portrayed and that film had a great difficulty in passing through the censor's scissors. I think it took some two years before it could obtain, after some mutilation, the permission of the Board of Censors.

Mr. Speaker: How are the censors selected?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: They are nominated.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): They are only nominated. There are regional advisory committees There also they are nominated. But even for nominating the personnel of the advisory committees, none of the State Governments is consulted. The nomination is from the Centre throughout.

Mr. Speaker: Are there no Members of Parliament on the committees?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: No

Mr. Speaker: On every other thing, we have Members of Parliament So why not on this also?

Dr. Keskar: In the Censor Board, there are Members of Parliament. I may say that we do not put Members on the regional committees because most of the year they have to be here

Shri Tangamani: In the Calcutta Regional Committee, there is Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri

An Hon. Member: She was there

Dr. Keskar: There may be an exception here and there, but normally that is not the practice.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It happens like this. Another film depicting one aspect of the revolutionary movement in Bengal had the same difficulty

Mr. Speaker: Is the film *42* running now?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It did run after a considerable time But initially it was censored outright and was not allowed to be exhibited. There was another similar film regarding an aspect of the revolutionary movement in Bengal which was called Bhulinai? That was also allowed to be exhibited after considerable mutilation

This is not all. I find in this Bill that one of the principles of censorship is the maintenance of relations with foreign powers. In that aspect also, films like *Iron Curtain* have escaped the Board of Censors' scissors and have been exhibited. Foreign films slandering our progressive forces in our country like "*Bhowani Junction*" escaped the Board of Censors. But the worst part of it is not this; the worst part is that the most degrading, depraving films have been allowed freely to be exhibited, even in spite of censorship. Crime, sex perversity, gangsterism—these are the stock in trade of most of the films which are allowed to be exhibited, and it is a wonder how these pass through the Board of Censors.

I am not against depiction of crime or sex or anything of that kind. I am not a puritan who shrinks from the very idea that love or love scenes should be shown in films. But what I object to is that these are not shown, as they should be shown, in order to create an abhorrence or create a healthy hatred against certain anti-social tendencies, whether by way of sex life or by way of crime or gangsterism. They are not treated in that manner. The whole idea is to glorify and to present the baser aspects of the passion of love and to glorify it, to present crime and gangsterism with a view to exalt it. This is the way our censors let films exhibited

Shri Mahanty has deprecated the idea of decrying American films. I do not decry every American film. Shri Mahanty says that there are many good American films. If there are many good American films, unfortunately they are not exported to our country. I know that there is perhaps only one American producer, Warner Brothers, who show films of a high standard generally. As regards other American producers, I think they are setting the worst example in our country. I am not against American films or British films—whether they are American or British or films of our own country—I object to the kind of depraved themes that they

use as their stock in trade I object to films, whether they are American or British or Indian, which have for their stock in trade themes which deprave society, themes which corrupt youth, themes which are not fit to be shown to our children, in fact to any civilised human beings Those films should be decisively and determinedly censored and not allowed to pass through the censors' scissors

Unfortunately, in this respect, many of our Indian films imitate and emulate the films which come out from the United States The result is that we find that we have a cinema which is a problem to every decent man in our country We do not know how to educate our children It is, of course, a very desirable thing that the passions of human beings should form the subject of film stories for whatever they are worth But what they do is not to utilise the passions for the purpose of art, what they do is to treat those passions, whether love or other things, in such a way that they seek to revive exactly those tendencies, those base instincts which we through ages have learnt to control, order and discipline in the interest of social cohesion and social decency Is that to be permitted? Yet, the hon Minister in presenting the Bill says that no principle is involved in the Bill

What is the position today? We find that as a result of the kind of themes shown in the cinemas, we have a peculiar kind of depraved interest. You know about the film star craze I would not be averse to a person admiring the artistic acumen of a film star But, today, that is not the outlook from which a person approaches a film star The attachment is not to her artistic powers but the attachment is to things of hers which are not fit to be mentioned In a word, it is difficult to bring up our children in a healthy atmosphere in society Yet, we are told that no principle at all is involved It was necessary that the hon Minister should have taken this opportunity to formally declare a policy, on the one hand, of clearing the cinema world of the abominable tendencies that are becoming too manifest in our cinemas unfortunately which are utterly foreign to our traditions—and I should think utterly foreign to the true traditions of almost all the countries in the world—and he should also have decisively assured against political censorship of films This can be easily done by appropriate directives And, if the hon Minister assures us that through appropriate directives he would see that the Board of Censors help to clear society of the filth that has accumulated due to the depravity of the cinema world, he will have the thanks of every decent man in this country So in his reply, I at least expect such an assurance from him

Apart from the activities of the Board of Censors in improving the standards of our cinema, it is necessary of offer considerable encouragement to those who will produce proper films The film is a very potent instrument of our cultural development and of a decent social life Today, as against the baser kind of films, we need a plethora of films which will propagate a more healthy aspect of social life through stories and features And, for that purpose those who would be willing to produce this kind of films need financial and other encouragement Mere State awards will not do, substantial financial encouragement is necessary

It is well-known that if a film trades on the baser instincts of man, then, it has readily a box-office because it attracts a class of people who can pay and who do pay and so it is an easy financial success While, on the other hand, the standard set by these films is such that today everyone looks at that kind of thing—something by way of sex appeal, something by way of thrillers, crimes and gangsterism etc, and other films which are based on healthier tendencies find some difficulty in getting a proper box-office return They are

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

not resourceful enough, they have not the power to advertise and that stands in their way. Therefore, considerable financial encouragement must be given to them in order to improve the standards of our cinema world.

Lastly, I would join my own voice with the insistent demand that has come from different sections of this House in urging upon the Government the necessity of production of children's films in large numbers In the Soviet Union there are very nice children's films, but, in our country, we sadly lack them We have plenty of themes .

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura) Sir, after him can I say a few words?

Mr. Speaker. Yes

Shri Sadhan Gupta: We have plenty of themes to create very instructive and healthy children's films We have our folklore, we have our nursery rhymes, and, I can say from the experience I have of Bengali nursery rhymes at least, they make very good children's films and would really be very invaluable in the entertainment and instruction of our children, and, perhaps, even to adults Therefore, I must urge upon the hon Minister with all the emphasis at my command to look to the production of children's films on the basis of suitable themes

Raja Mahendra Pratap. I never see cinema Why do I not see a cinema? Because the cinema films create such emotions that are not really very good, low emotions

Shri Easwara Iyer: Better see one

Raja Mahendra Pratap: And the people who make cinemas are not really living a moral life—I know

Mr Speaker: *No, no*

Raja Mahendra Pratap. They live very bad lives and from them only evil ideas can come out.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order The hon Member ought not to make such sweeping remarks about all persons who are engaged in the cinema enterprise or the cinema industry. Of course, there are bad people in every matter Possibly, there may be a greater tendency in this industry more than in anything else But, on that ground, let not everyone be tarnished with the same brush

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Good, most of them live bad lives I was in Hollywood also I saw how people were living there They live in great luxury Ordinary people—some our own people from India—were living as Princes, this and that, and I was their guest They were very kind to me But, I knew behind them there was a lot of love affairs

What I say is this We have to take into consideration what kind of people are making the films and what is the object in making these films They make films only to make money and, therefore, they appeal to very low emotions of the people, because only by that method can they get more money So, we have to consider what kind of people are making the films and what is the object in making them

Then, we have also to consider when people are appointed as Censors, what kind of life they live, because if these people who are appointed as Censors are people who are drinking or who are going to cinemas, they are not the fit people to be censors So, I say, in all cases we have to consider what kind of life our people are living I have always been insisting on it I was not allowed to speak about the rent question, but there also I wanted to say that the object should be to make a healthy and happy society

Now, in this film business, we can really do great service, because, through films we can give the right kind of education But, it is not given For instance, there are many subjects which the common people do not know For instance, in these films

pictures of different countries can be shown. For instance there were expeditions sent to the South Pole. They can show those things which we cannot see here Through films we can see those things What I say is this. In this film business new thought should be brought in; and that new thought should be that we teach morality to the people

I may also say that sometimes falsehood is brought into these films. I went to Calcutta A friend insisted that I should see a certain film. I said, I never see films He said, 'Your are shown in that film' When I asked him 'Am I shown in that film', he said, 'Yes' I asked, 'What is that film?', and he said *Bagha Jyotin* I was shown there with a big turban, I was shown there in a German office Of course I could not recognise myself in that film Then I was shown with a big sword in my hand and a lot of soldiers behind me, fighting the British troops The object of the film may be very good These people are very kind to me, but historically the film is not correct So I have to say that very truthful films should be produced If they had only asked me to appear in that film I would have agreed, but what was the use of making a substitute like this when I was here?

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member is not willing to see a film but is prepared to act in it!

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I say that the theme of the films must be correct I only formed an army composed of Afridis and these Afridi soldiers fought at my bidding, but I was not there.

Every story in the film must be very correct and if, for instance, it is only an imagination then that imagination should not show some great personalities like Rama, Krishna, Radha and such great historical and religious personages in a false form. You perhaps know that sometimes pictures of Buddha and Krishna are made. They also import into it love affairs which really should not be there, because we respect Shri Krishna and it is a very wrong thing to misrepresent him. I am a Brajbasi; I feel shocked when they show that Shri Krishna and Radha had certain love affairs and sexual connections It is quite wrong Our Lord Shri Krishna lived only for twelve years in Braj. A twelve year child cannot have sexual instinct. What is the idea of showing these? It is a shame for our country So I say that these people who are making films should not depict our great religious lords in such a way that it creates a very bad impression upon the people

I am a Brajbasi, I come from Brindaban People wrongly believe that Sri Krishna indulged in sexual love; they make all kinds of sexual love in our town Poor Bengali women come to Brindaban Some people say that Sri Krishna was in love with Radha, so we may also love in the same way. This is very wrong We should show proper respect to our great personalities of the past and we should not show them in a way that they are rather degraded in our imagination

Our films can do a lot of good if they are properly directed. How to direct them in the correct way is a very important question. I have always been impressing on our Government that we have no lack of good persons in our society We have very honest, sincere and nice people. Some of them are in Rishikesh, in Mathura, in Hardwar and elsewhere. They are very good people; they are honest people and lead very pious lives. They can be asked to come here to censor these pictures and they should readily do so,—not these government officials who are sometimes going to cinemas,

[Raja Mahendra Pratap]

sometimes going to tea parties and sometimes indulging in heavy dinners. These are not the right people for censoring our films.

I myself see that there is corruption everywhere. There is corruption in courts; there is corruption even in elections and there will be corruption in films also, if you move in this manner. I would request the Government to invite those people; we can give them good quarters and ask them to show us how to make our society moral. We can even ask them to enter the film business along our line of thinking. When I say film business, I do not mean it in the ordinary sense, not with a view to making money, but with a view to making society more moral I am never tired of repeating that in every aspect of our life we should insist on morality. There is no question of party in this matter—Congress, Communist or any other. We want moral society, to achieve that we should come together

We should see to it that no Member of Parliament indulges in anything which is immoral, because it is we who make the laws for the whole country, for the whole society. If we do something immoral, if we do something against the laws, how can we make laws for the country? How will they be obeyed? Why will they be obeyed, if people see that those who make laws do not observe them If we ourselves do something against the laws, against eternal moral laws, how will people in the country obey the laws?

I often see my friends laughing when I speak Today's Hindi paper *Hindustan* says that I am considered by my fellow members as *Sanki Raja* (Ecentric). My *sankipan* was that when I was only twenty years old I renounced my half property. This was my *sankipan*. I gave away half my property for philanthoropic purposes and the schools and colleges founded then are still going on. I left my country, I left my family I left everything and went to Germany to make India free. This was my second *sankipan*. My third *sankipan* is that when I returned home, it was quite possible that I would have become a Minister; I would have become a Governor or an Ambassador, but I did not accept any such offer. This is my fourth *sankipan* that I am still fighting, I am still rebelling against this wrong system of government. This wrong system of government was built up by the British for the British only to suck the blood of the country. That system of government is still going on I am not a communist; but I say you (communists) are right when you correct these people who are doing mischief in the country. I do not say that to you as communists, but as good men. I say let us combine all our forces Our country is in danger There is danger of war with Pakistan There are so many dangers. I spoke in the Defence Committee and I asked Pandit Nehru to allow me to undo Pakistan; I can undo Pakistan

Mr. Speaker: Order, order That has nothing to do with cinemas

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I have finished I only say this Let us combine all our forces to safeguard what we have got and proceed further along the lines of progress—progress in the line of morality, not progress in making big houses and big hotels and making all kinds of comforts for the few That should not be the progress we make, we must insist that not one individual remains without work and without bread

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk) Sir, this Bill has a limited object and therefore, it cannot be said to be comprehensive It appears that the Government felt that the old Bill was not sufficient for this purpose and so the present Bill desires to make certain changes which are primarily related to having a board of film censors In the previous Bill the Censor Board was governed by the rules

framed by the executive And it did not include the guiding principles which made that board or the Government reject any film, though in the Fundamental Rights of an individual as embodied in the Constitution, this was a governing factor In the amending Bill this guiding principle is also included and is clearly defined We have at present many films that are coming to be exhibited and that are produced by the private sector I agree that the quality of the films that are shown and passed by the present board is not of very high mark During the past few years, Government has tried to curb the tendencies which went to cater for bad tastes There has been a lot of improvement I am not a regular visitor of cinemas but I have seen some of the very good films that are produced by the industry It is one of the very big industries that our country possesses and we can be proud of it But there is certainly great room for improvement in it It should be the intention of the Government that sufficient care is taken to see that the films produced in this country are of a high order

The film, with all its glamour and charm has come to be a symbol of entertainment in modern society Almost everyone irrespective of age, sex or creed is eventually affected by it The impressionable minds of children and the young people are all the more susceptible to its influence The Hoover Commission appointed to study contemporary social trends in the U.S A made the following observation as far back as 1933 which even holds good to this day

> "Although the motion picture is primarily an agency for amusement it is no less important as an influence in shaping attitudes and social values The fact that it is enjoyed as entertainment may even enhance its importance in this respect. Any discussion on this topic must start with a realisation that for the vast audience the pictures and 'filmsland' have tremendous vitality Pictures and actors are regarded with a seriousness that is likely to escape the casual observer who employs formal criteria and judgment Editors of popular motion picture magazines are deluged with letters from fans, unburdening themselves of an infinite variety of feelings and attitudes, deeply personal, which focus around the lives and activities of those inhabiting the screen world These are filled with self-revelations which indicate, sometimes deliberately, more often unconsciously, the influence of the screen upon manners, dress, codes and matters of romance They disclose the degree to which ego stereotypes may be moulded by the stars of the screen"

Research conducted by psychologists, educationists and social scientists in some of the Western countries reveal that the impressions received by young audiences after seeing pictures—made primarily from an adult point of view and especially with sex, crime and escapist themes—tend to inculcate in their conscious and subconscious minds an urge to live the type of experience they have visually witnessed on the screen

So far as this important social problem is concerned, the report of the Departmental Committee on Child and the Cinema appointed in Great Britain known as Wheare Committee, particularly condemned the false values that everyday entertainment film inculcates, it says

> A large number of films are exposing children regularly to the suggestion that the highest values in life are riches, power luxury and public adulation and that it does not matter very much how these are attained or used .We are convinced that the regular portrayal of false values is more perversive and dangerous than the depiction of crime or impropriety"

Although the imposition of strict and stiff censor regulations may, to some extent, rectify this serious state-

[Shri Radha Raman]

of affairs, still, the commercial film has to present to its buyers all that which will make them forget, for the time being, the cares and worries of life In attempting to do so, more often than not, it succeeds in giving an unbalanced view of life and a distorted sense of values Thus, the only positive solution is that suitable entertainment films should be produced especially for children and adolescents Themes of these films should be within the comprehension of the child and should not only entertain but should elevate and educate them

Having said this, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this fact They are legislating for a Censor Board The members are required to be paid certain allowances It should be possible for the Government to see that proper censoring is available It is quite true that the present film industry is producing largely films that are not of the high mark They are not having the impact of our tradition or the moral aspirations that our country possesses There is large room for improvement I am quite convinced that our Minister for Information and Broadcasting is equally eager and earnest I know that he has been fighting against heavy odds with the producers and those who are engaged in this industry to raise the standard of the films that are produced But the success so far achieved is not as much as we all would like it to have been There should be greater attention paid to this This can only be done if there is a proper board of film censors who have got the authority and who are also given the blueprint which would enable them to reject a film or not reject a film I am sure that with the amending provisions that the Bill contains it will be possible to raise the standard of films and we shall be having films not only for adults but also for children

I say, Sir, that if the Film Enquiry Committee's report is read it will be seen that it recommended immediate action to be taken for centralisation of control over the production of films I find that no action has so far been taken in this direction I am very anxious, and I would like to know if the Government has taken any steps in this direction I would like to know whether we can expect that there would be centralised control over the production of films

I would further suggest that it is not correct for Government to leave the entire industry in the hands of the private sector Though we are producing documentaries and some films are produced which are only slightly different from the documentaries, I feel that in a big country like this our Government should establish a certain machinery whereby the production of right types of films is made possible and we are able to guide and advise the persons who are now producing films as to what kind of films would suit our country, its traditions and its moral standards

With regard to children's films, I am happy that there is a film society created by the Government and some amount is made available to the society under which two films per year are required to be produced I somehow feel that this deserves greater attention to be paid by Government, because it is in the young mind, it is at the impressionable age that we can influence and create much better results For a county like this where 40 crores of people are living, two films per year for children is very insufficient, very inadequate Therefore, proper attention should be paid to this side, and there should be more money available, more and more technical knowledge available, in order to enable people, particularly children, to see the right type of films More emphasis should be laid on entertainment At the same time, such entertainment should be a sort of education What I mean is, it should combine the entertainment aspect as well as the educational

aspect of films. Films should not be such as would not carry entertainment and education with them.

In this connection, Sir, I have a few suggestions to make. I will place them before the House very briefly. Firstly, a special classification of children's films should be made. The classification may be made by a specially constituted committee and not left to the Censor Board whose object is negative. The Film Censor Board has only to reject a film, it does not perform any function where it has to suggest what types of films are to be made and what criterias are to be adopted in order to help the producer to produce the right type of films. There should be some agency, some machinery, or at least power with the Censor Board to suggest to the producer about the right type of films that the country should have, the right type of films that the film industry should produce.

Then, Sir, cinemahouses should be persuaded to give shows of children's films at a nominal rate, especially on Sunday mornings. Mereley production of two films by the Children's Film Society is not sufficient. The Government of India should give increased grant so that at least 12 films are produced every year and one new film is provided to children every month. The film should also be converted into regional language versions. Here, of course, as the hon. Minister has already informed the House, some of these films are being produced in the regional languages.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Sir, I would like to point out here that the hon. Minister stated yesterday that these films are being converted into regional languages. So far as I am aware, only one children's film has been converted into Tamil and conversion of one film into Telugu is going on in Andhra. No other films have been converted into regional languages, and the information supplied by the hon. Minister, I would respectfully submit, is not correct.

Shri Radha Raman: It is for the hon. Minister to reply to the point raised by my hon. friend. I was telling about some of the suggestions that I wanted to make in respect of the production of children's films. I want to emphasise as much as I can that there is a great need for our attention being diverted to the production of the right type of films.

I find that in other countries a lot of attention is paid by their Governments. Greater stress is laid on this aspect in other countries. In Soviet Russia a children's film studio was formed as far back as in 1936 and it made a great number of children's films. Since 1947 all Soviet film studios are producing children's films. Special cartoons, puppet films and popular science films are also produced in a large number. Films are shown regularly in cinemahouses and at some places special cinemahouses have been established for showing children's films. In Great Britain, Children's Film Foundation has been formed by the film industry. It receives an annual grant from the British Film Production Fund and the films are produced regularly. By convention films are shown in special children's matinees all over the country by the cinemahouses.

Lastly, Sir, as I said earlier, there should be centralisation of control over the production of films as was recommended by the Film Enquiry Committee. I will also suggest that there should be a national council put in charge of production of films in the country. If there was such a council then it will at least give guidance and advice to the people who are already producing films. It will also induce other people to come into this industry and thus help this industry grow in a proper way. Of course, we have made quite a good progress—we cannot say that we have not made any progress—and all the credit goes to the Ministry, particularly our hon. Minister. But it will be admitted that there is great room for improvement. Even now some of the films

[Shri Radha Raman]

that are passed by the Censor Board are not worth to be shown even to our adults, much less to our children It will be good if members of the Censor Board are selected from experts and not from the industry as such The members should be selected from those who know the subject and who can guide people in the production of proper films in the country, so that the effect of films and their influence is far greater than what it is today, and it is in the right direction

With these few words, Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity I welcome this Bill and I hope it will go a long way towards improving the present condition of film industry in our country

Mr. Speaker. The hon Minister

Shri C. K. Bhattacharayya (West Dinajpur) Could you alow me, Sir, to make some observations about this Bill? I would not take more than 5 to 8 minutes

Shri Bhakt Darshan *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: 2½ hours are allowed for this Bill Hon Members must have risen earlier Very well I will allow five minutes

Shri C. K Bhattacharayya. Mr Speaker, Sir, this Bill is good so far as it goes For the first time certain principles of judgment for certifying films have been laid down There has been an attempt to make the procedure a more perfect one and certain checks have been put in where there were none For that the Minister deserves our thanks for having brought forward this Bill But, even then, I regret that he has not omitted from the Bill one very objectionable feature, and that objectionable feature is the provision for special certificates for films known as 'adult films' or films marked as 'A films'

Sir, for whose benefits are these special certificates being given? The "U" films which we see are certified so perfunctorily that at times they become repulsive to us, and the adult films make the matters worse further. What I would request the hon Minister now, even at this stage, is that he should abolish the special certificate for the films known as 'A' films If he does it, he would deserve the thanks of the public, and he would be acclaimed as one of the greatest benefactors of the cinema-going public

I have said that the 'A' certificate films are meant for the adults There are certain amendments that have been tabled, and which intend to abolish this provision in the Bill. I request the hon Minister to accept, on his own initiative, those amendments, and abolish this vicious provision Any film which is not worthy to be seen by all should not be shown at all That is my submission If you cannot provide films which are not for universal public exhibition, do not provide them at all Let there be universal films or let there be no films at all That is my suggestion to the hon Minister

On a previous occasion, I had to draw the attention of the House to the perfunctory manner in which U" certificates are given, and the hon Minister kindly gave certain replies to what I said at that time I request the hon Minister to consider whether the provision for adult films does not make matters worse What is this provision for? The underlying presumption is that these films, if shown to non-adults, are liable to spoil them If that is so I would ask, why is the necessity for spoiling the adults

13.32 hrs

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Do they not deserve your care and do they not deserve your protection? If you are determined not to spoil one

section of the public, why then spoil the other section?

Now, who are these adults? Just look into the Bill. The existing Act says that an adult is a person who is a lad of 18 years. So, a lad who is merely 18 years old is permitted to see these sex-ridden films. I would draw your attention to another Bill, the Representation of the People Act Amendment Bill, which is also coming up for consideration in this House In that Bill, for the purpose of adult sufferage, no one is an adult unless he has completed the age of 21. But, for seeing these sex-ridden films, one becomes an adult at only 18 years of age So, it comes to this. Our children will be exposed to these films when scarcely they have passed over the age of puberty, and that is my anxiety and that is my worry. I request the hon Minister to remove this worry of mine

Then I would also say that these films do more harm than is thought of I would give the Minister an instance Some films are marked or meant for adults only. That is how they are marked out But everybody knows that children of much lesser age are allowed to see these films I have an example to give to the hon Minister, and that occurred in my own personal experience In a cinema house in Calcutta a film marked as an adult film was being shown I was passing that way There is a school nearby. It was an afternoon show, and the boys of the school were attracted by that forbidden fruit and they had left the school and were crowding into the cinema house. I came back to my office, called the photographer and got a photograph taken The photo was published the next day in the papers with everything shown—the name of the cinema-house, the name of the film, the mark that it was meant for adults and also the scene in which the striplings were shown crowding together to get entry Is this the sort of thing to be allowed? The society should not tolerate such things If the hon Minister wants, I am prepared to make present to him of a copy of that photograph

Then, I have to draw the attention of the hon Minister to a letter appearing in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* of the 17th December from the pen of one of the greatest litterateurs of the present day, Shri Tara Shankar Banerjee I hope the Members of the House have heard of his name. This is what he says I would translate it, for it is written in Bengali, though I am prepared to read the Bengali version. The hon Minister may also get it translated for himself The writer says·

> *"If these ugly films are allowed* to be shown all over India for one full year, the part of the public which will be affected by these films will be enough to send to hell all the programmes of the Government of India, all their plans and even the Independence of India itself"

That is how Shri Tara Shankar Banerjee comments upon these films that are shown

Now, the "U" films, the films meant for the universal public are so marked for universal release If this is the condition of the "U" films, I do not know what will be the result of the adult films that are being produced in society on this Shri Tara Shankar Banerjee makes another comment.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He should be brief

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I am quoting the opinion of one of the greatest litterateurs of the country, and I think the Members of the House should have some respect for the name of Shri Tara Shankar Banerjee

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal). Produce documentaries

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have every respect for that gentleman, but the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

speech of the hon. Member has to be concluded within time

Shri C K Bhattacharyya: I did not raise any objection when Shri Mahanty was speaking from his brief yesterday. I found he was speaking from his brief I do not object Shri Tara Shankar Banerjee makes another comment which the hon. Minister might take note of He says:

"अमृत तृष्णार्त मानुषेर मुखे विष तूले देओया होच्छे ।"

"Amrita-Trishnarta Manuser mukhe Bis Tule Deoa hatchche".

That is to say,—

"The people had asked for the Amrit, and what these films are serving to them is poison"

That is from the pen of Shri Tara Shankar Banerjee and not from one who may be considered by my friend as a puritan or something else I am glad that I have got Shri Tara Shankar Banerjee on my side

Again, Shri Banerjee says this He is a member of the Advisory Panel of the Calcutta region He says

"As a member of the Advisory Panel, I found myself unable to check this, because I lack that power"

So, I would draw the attention of the Minister to this particular letter I would also draw his attention to another aspect

Shri Mahanty: What about the novels?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member should conclude now

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I would draw the attention of hon. Minister to another feature that I have seen in Calcutta The police in Calcutta have become worried as to how these "U" films and "U" certificates are given They have approached the Chief Minister for powers to check them. They say that they want to check these films that are being shown and that are calculated to produce very great injury on society, but since the Board of Film Censors, in their wisdom, have given the "U" certificates for such films, they are unable to take action. This matter has been taken up by the Chief Minister, and the hon Minister of Information and Broadcasting might make a reference to Dr B C Roy if he wants.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude his speech now

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I would like to make another suggestion The Board of Film Censors have been given certain powers to check films I would request the hon Minister to give them powers to check publicity material as well, because these publicity materials do a lot of harm Parts of the films that are excisised by the Board of Censors are exhibited in posters, giving them a life-size appearance Pictures appearing in the film-show have a fleeting passage over the eyes, but if they are given a static representation before the eyes on the public thoroughfares, that is more injurious, and that affects the people, willy-nilly, the people have got to see them because they are exhibited on the road

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to give power to the Board of Film Censors to check the distributors who serve the publicity materials and, if necessary, by putting some penal provisions

Shri Bhakt Darshan *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give the hon Member an opportunity to speak during the clause-by-clause

consideration. He could say then whatever he has to say.

Dr. Keskar: I am grateful to the hon. Members for the interesting discussion we have had on this amending Bill. I have been listening very carefully to the various points that have been made. I might assure them in the very beginning that all the points that have been put forward will receive very careful consideration from me.

At the very outset, I would like to confess that the Bill never made the ambitious claim of dealing with the film industry. I made it clear that it is a procedural Bill meant to clarify the main Act, which is meant for censorship and exhibition of films. I agree with the observations made by hon. Members that a Bill more comprehensive, which might put the industry on a better basis would be desirable, but that is a point which has not been taken up in this particular Bill. So, the suggestions made by many hon. Members, however useful and constructive they may be, cannot form a part of this Bill.

I am conscious of the importance of the various problems which face this industry. Hon. Members have tried to make the point that Government has not tried to do anything to tackle the important problems and therefore, before coming to the Bill itself. I would therefore deal with some of the points raised here in a general way. On the floor of this House, in the course of the debate on the budget and on one or two other occasions also, I have mentioned these points, but I would like to repeat them here. That is mainly regarding the Film Enquiry Committee report. Hon. Members might remember that about three years ago, I made a detailed statement before the House as to what action we could take and what action we could not take and why. Some of the constructive and important suggestions made by the Film Enquiry Committee have been taken up by us and I will only mention two or three.

The first is the Film Institute; the second is the production bureau or pre-censorship bureau as it is called sometimes and the third is the Film Finance Corporation. About the Film Institute, I might say that the preliminary work regarding the institute is nearly over. The same might be said about the pre-censorship bureau. In fact, if it had not been for the financial crisis of the last year or year and a half, we would have been able to take up this question much earlier. The same applies to the Film finance Corporation. There the preliminaries were already over, but due to the financial crisis, we had to hold it over, notwithstanding our earnest desire to set up the corporation. But in spite of all these difficulties, we are now going to have a finance corporation on a more modest scale for the time being, expanding it when more money becomes available and then all the points made regarding helping the industry financially can also be effectively dealt with.

There is one thing which I would like hon. Members to remember. It is no doubt true that this is a very important industry. It is one of our big industries, but it is quite different from most of our other big industries. That point has to be borne in mind. There is no uniformity in the various units in this industry. Every individual unit varies from the other. The products also differ according to the talent and genius of the individual producer or unit. The financial structures of the units are of varied complexity and entirely different from each other.

There are a number of trade organisations in this industry. There is also an all-India organisation, though unfortunately it cannot be said that in spite of these organisations it is a well-organised industry in the sense of the textiles or any other big industry of the country. So, what I would request hon. Members to bear in mind is, when we want to make any effort to organise or to build up the

[Dr. Keskar]

industry on a sound foundation, we have difficulty in taking steps, because firstly the industry itself has to be knit into a coherent organisation. There are many important hurdles to transgress in that direction. When that is done—and the problem is engaging our attention—we can certainly take steps to organise the industry as an industry; it is not a question of censorship with which I am dealing with now.

Leaving aside these two or three important points, there was the question about the film industry having a Film Council. About this, I made a statement in April giving the reasons why Government felt it was not possible to establish it on the basis suggested by the Enquiry Committee, because the financial burden of that council would have fallen on the Government and the Council was in an overwhelming majority represented by interests over which the Government had no control, Government was not in a position to say as to what will be the financial commitment and they wanted to have a better understanding from the industry itself as to how they should proceed before establishing such a council.

My friend, Shri Mahanty, has made a speech which has questioned the very basis of the Bill or rather the Act which the Bill is going to amend. I have listened carefully to his speech and I am afraid that in spite of the arguments which he has tried to labour, the issues he raised do not appear to me to have much to do with the present Bill itself. No doubt the hon. Member is free to raise any important question he likes, but he has mainly raised the question as to whether there should be censorship by Government or not. This matter has been discussed on the floor of this House not once, but two or three times and quite elaborately. I do not think it need be repeated again, but in passing, I would like to mention that as far as I have been able to gather, the opinion in the country and in Parliament is definitely and strongly in favour of having censorship of an effective kind.

The mass impact of films as a medium has been elaborated time and again by hon. Members. Mr. Mahanty has quoted the examples of USA and U.K. We need not follow the U.K. and the USA everytime and in every thing. No doubt we can take from them and from other countries, whatever good things we can. But we need not take everything from them, if that thing is not suitable to our country or our society. Moreover, we must remember that in this matter the Constitution itself recognises censorship. It is in the Schedule and the Central Government has been considered the proper authority regarding this matter. The Constitution also recognises the right to put reasonable restrictions in the interest of various subjects important to the community, which for the sake of clarification, we have mentioned in a clause of the Bill itself.

Public opinion is emphatic about censorship; not only that, in the debates that took place here and in the Rajya Sabha, the overwhelming majority of Members have been very critical of Government for having a mild and lax censorship and they have insisted on a stricter kind of censorship. I am, therefore, not able to agree with Shri Mahanty, and also as I said this does not form a fundamental part of the Bill itself.

Then, the question was raised by Mr. Mahanty and Mr. Hem Barua about the definition of decency and morality. It is not possible to lay down any clear or rigid definition. This was discussed many times. I remember it was discussed in the budget debate in 1953 and 1954 in this House. Decency and morality are social concepts and they are really social standards of behaviour of any particular community. They will have to be judged by

the standards laid down by the community in our country. Broad principles can no doubt be laid down for the guidance, but there will always be difference of opinion between individuals or between groups regarding what is decent and what is not decent and what is moral and what is not moral There can never be any unanimity at any time, however great the details of our definition might be In specific cases if there is any difference it will ultimately have to be left to the law and to the courts if and when necessary That happens in every case It can happen in this case also We can only lay down the broad general principles regarding this matter I agree that we should try to have the general principles as clear as possible, but to go beyond that is neither possible nor practicable

Shri Mahanty suggested that the Bill be circulated, because the guiding principles are being included here Even if the guiding principles are not included, they will be there, because we have to be guided by those principles The reason for putting them here is for the future for any change in the directive it should be clearly understood that those who make changes should be guided by those principles and by nothing else Even if he is opposed to the clarification of the present clauses, the reasons advanced by him do not appear to be convincing at all He says that statutory censorship should be abolished Well certainly we can discuss this question at some other time and we can go through the moral principles involved, the freedom of thought and other things which he wants to maintain But I do not think that the present is the time, more especially in view of the opinion that has been clearly expressed in this House about the necessity or justification for censorship

Repeated mention was made about children's films It is an important subject When films have become the mass medium and have mass impact, the necessity to have children's films is obvious At the same time, we must remember that it is not so easy, as it may appear, to make children's films, that is, films which will be enjoyed and understood and interpreted by children as the adults will interpret adult films This is a very specialised subject requiring special knowledge of child psychology and an artistic understanding of children's minds I submit to hon Members that though it is desirable to establish in the country institutions for producing children's films, it cannot be done at will or by issuing an order When we thought of tackling this question we found it difficult even to get specialists who have tackled this question in our country Therefore, in the beginning Government thought it would be advisable not to tackle the matter themselves but to entrust it to a society which will give its whole time to this subject, and that is why the Children's Films Society was established When the society was established, we expected the society to take up work throughout the country We asked the Society, and encouraged it also to establish in all the States and all the regions regional children's film society, at the same time encouraging the State Governments also to establish regional children's film society so that the regional children will get their regional approach which is absolutely essential, and suitable children's films will be produced The preliminary work of the society has been of a very difficult nature In fact, they had to grope a little and it is only after that they could go into production

While I would like them to produce more and better and larger number of pictures I would urge upon Members that the problem bristles with difficulties and so they should be sympathetic to the society and should try to go to its help and understand its difficulties

Now let me make it clear that the Government of India establishing a Children's Film Society does not preclude any state or any region from establishing similar societies In fact,

[Dr. Keskar]

we have gone out of our way and have asked the States to do that We have said that the Society will give them every sort of help in establishing such regional societies

No doubt, in the beginning they produced one or two pictures They might produce double the number of pictures in the years to come Obviously, during the first few years they cannot produce good films on a very large scale Now they are trying to establish branches called State Children's Film Societies, with whose help they will be able not only to convert pictures produced by them into all the languages but also to get special pictures produced in the various languages

I agree that the progress made is not great But the problem also is very complex and difficult So, we should not be unduly harsh on the society which is trying to do a very difficult job It is composed of eminent men and women who are interested in children's welfare and in this problem and are trying to devote the best part of their time for this work If Members have got any constructive proposal regarding this matter let me assure them that we will certainly try not only to sympathetically listen to them but also to put them into practice because we are as much interested as they are in the production of children's films

Mention in this connection has been made to children's films produced in Russia and other countries

Shri Tangamani: How many films have been produced here?

Dr Keskar: I cannot give the exact number It is not two They have produced two major feature films They have also produced three or four smaller films I will certainly furnish to the hon Member the number of films that have been produced and all the other details If he has any suggestion to make, I am quite prepared to discuss them with him We are as much interested in producing good children's films as they are

Shri Easwara Iyer: For the information of the hon Minister they have produced three feature films and adapted two foreign films

Dr Keskar: No I am sory, I disagree with the hon Member

Shri Easwara Iyer: That is what we find

Dr. Keskar: They have produced shorts which cannot be called films in the proper sense, because they are small That is why I could not give the exact number But I can give all the details to him

Shri Easwara Iyer made a criticism about the conversion of these films into all the languages I did not say they have been converted but that they are being converted We have made it a point to insist on the society that they should try to convert the films into all the languages, priority being given to the southern region Probably they have begun with Tamil I am sorry I would ask them to take up Malayalam also and it will be done

Shri Easwara Iyer. In fact, there is a committee in Kerala State with our Chief Minister as Chairman

Dr Keskar In fact, in future the State organisations and the central society will work together and films produced in one language will be converted into the other and films found to be of all India appeal will be converted into all the languages These are some of the teething troubles and I hope hon Members will not be highly critical of the society, because it is trying to tackle a very difficult matter

There has been a general criticism about the various sins of omissions and commissions of the Censor Board. This if I may make a general observation, is not an easy subject to tackle Censorship is a negative action It is not a positive step. The Censor

has to see if there is anything objectionable. That also he has to see under the guidance of directives which have a very limiting character. I would like to stress this specially Even if the censor finds a film crude and generally vulgar, he cannot ban the film under the limitations of the present law. He has to take up only specific objectionable things and cut them out and say: "unless you cut it out, I will not certify this film". No doubt this is sin in my opinion, a very unsatisfactory state of affairs But there it is. The limitations have to be borne in mind before we rush to criticise the censor I do not say that in every single matter the Censors might be right They have to judge hundreds of films and thousands of scenes and probably in judging specific scenes a particular sitting of the Board might have made a mistake in our opinion and in the opinion of the majority of people It is possible We have to make an allowance for human errors

14 hrs.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is human element.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Human fallibility, I should say

Dr Keskar: But there is always a redress available to any aggrieved person The redress is not only at one place There are a number of redresses available. That is the only thing we can do We cannot have a foolproof censorship That is humanly not possible I am not saying that I am trying to protect every possible decision of the Board. What I am saying is that they have to carry out a very difficult task and here and there their decision might be subject to criticism or might create a difference of opinion. We have to keep this generally in view.

As I said, our powers are limited and unless the House is prepared—I have said this twice before on the floor of the House—in specific matters to give powers to the Board of a wide nature so that undesirable films to which Shri Sadhan Gupta made a reference and with whom I entirely agree, can be stopped, we cannot do anything. If hon. Members are prepared to come to discuss and agree with me, we can certainly ask that such powers should be given. But until they are given, I confess I am helpless in the matter. I will have to move within the ambit that is laid down. If Shri Easwara Iyer, who is a very talented lawyer, could suggest to me some other ways also, I shall be very grateful to him.

Now, there is the other aspect, i e, the constructive aspect, which has been stressed by hon Members I agree with them that the work of improving films is not a negative thing But let me again stress that this Bill is entirely for the purpose of improving the censorship and not for improving films That can be done through a separate Bill or a separate Motion. I am in agreement with hon Members on the general proposition that has been placed, i e. that we must do something to raise the standard of films in the country and should have some desirable and better type of films produced But this is something which requires plenty of money, because production of films is a costly business and we will have to invest a large amount of capital either in giving a subsidy for good films or in producing some films. For example, West Bengal Government produced the film *Pather Panchali* On all these, we will have to spend a good bit of money Parliament controls the purse-strings and this question can certainly be considered actively if hon. Members feel that we should spend money for this purpose with a liberal hand. If we take our present difficulties into consideration—I am talking of the financial difficulties—I am not sure whether we can make large amounts of money available for this purpose at present. When we are in a slightly easier position, I certainly would like this question to be taken up. I would certainly like that we encourage good

[Dr Keskar]

films I hope that the Film Finance Corporation, which we propose to establish on a more modest basis, will be able to help in this direction, which Shri Easwara Iyer and Shri Sadhan Gupta have indicated

Shri Bhattacharyya and, I think, Shri Barua also, referred to the question of 'A' and 'U' films Now, this is a difficult question I agree that the enforcement of 'A' films is not done as it should be

Shri Hem Barua It is difficult also

Dr. Keskar. It is no use rushing and criticising this Ministry for this I have made it clear many times that the enforcement of rules regarding entrance in a theatre is controlled by the Police and the Home Ministry of that particular State We have nothing to do with it except the censorship of films It is not a Central subject according to the Constitution We lay down certain general rules for exhibition and it is for the Home Ministry of the State concerned to enforce them I just cannot do anything in this matter In fact, I have drawn the attention of the Police authorities of the various States that they should take greater and more vigilant steps to enforce these rules

Now Shri Bhattacharyya thinks that because this is not enforced and cannot be enforced, we should abolish it

Shri C K Bhattacharyya: Something more than that This thing is vicious in itself Therefore it should be abolished May your goodself be kind enough to accept the amendment of Shri Bhakt Darshan?

Dr. Keskar. Your argument is all-pervading You mean to say that from every point of view it is bad I am not prepared to agree with you There are films which adults will understand and will not be affected by them, but children will certainly be affected by them. This is a point of principle which we can discuss at length

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: An 18 year old lad is an adult I am not prepared to allow my boy of 18 years to be exposed to such films

Dr Keskar: If the discussion is only for the narrow limit of 18 to 21 years, that can be easily rectified. There would be no difficulty If necessary, we can consult the State Governments and put up the limit to 21 But if that takes away all the other arguments, then there is no need for discussing this

Shri C K. Bhattacharyya: No, I object to the provision itself

Dr. Keskar: But I am taking up the general question I think there is need to have this distinction How to enforce it? That is a problem which is worrying me As I said, I cannot enforce it It has to be enforced by the Police authorities

There is another thing concerned with it and about which a mention was made That is the question of posters with which the Home Department of the various States is concerned Regarding posters, we have drawn their attention many, many times Circulars have been issued to the effect that posters sometimes give out things which have been cut out by the Censors and which are publicly exhibited there under the law and as we have no authority to do anything because it is a poster the State Governments should take appropriate action

Shri C K Bhattacharyya. If the hon Minister will excuse me, I request him to give the Board of Censors the power to control the publicity material including the posters as well

Dr. Keskar: Under he Constitution we cannot do it. The Minister is not all-powerful and it is no use asking him to do the impossible

Shri Hem Barua: Under what law can the Police do it?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I suggest that the Bill be amended in such a way that the Board of Censors gets the power to control these posters.

Dr. Keskar: That is unconstitutional and I am afraid I will not be able to do it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Minister might conclude now.

Dr. Keskar: I am not trying to reply to many of the amendments of which notices have been given. I will reply to them when they are moved. I have dealt with the general points only.

I would at the end assure hon Members that we will keep in mind the number of interesting suggestions that have been made during the course of this discussion, which has also been of a general nature, and give our careful consideration to them

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know whether Shri Mahanty presses his amendment?

Shri Mahanty: In view of the assurance of the hon Minister that he will consider non-statutory censorship at a future date, I withdraw it

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 2— (*Amendment of section 2*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there any amendments to it?

Shri Sampath (Namakkal): I gave notice of amendment No 24.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has spoken about it.

Dr. Keskar: Amendment No. 17 also stands in the name of Shri Sampath.

Shri Sampath: I am not moving No 17

Sir, I beg to move.

Page 1,—

after line 11, *add*—

"(ii) after clause (f), the following clause shall be added,—

'(g) "public exhibition" means projection of a cinematographic film in any place before an audience consisting of members of the public to which admission is regulated whether on payment of money or otherwise but does not include exhibition of such films before a gathering specially admitted for the purpose of dissemination of artistic, educational, social or political subjects through moving pictures'."

Unless we clearly define the words "public exhibition" there is every chance of its being misused, specially when in the modern times any youngster who is in possession of a movie camera can shoot films. It is generally found that so many family events and some such other interesting items are shot. Therefore if this "public exhibition" is not clearly defined, there is every chance of its being misused. I shall draw your attention specially to the fact that now there are so many political party conferences which are being shot. If they are to be shown to the members of that political party, this comes into operation and that can be demanded

[Shri Sampath]

for censorship I think it is not fair if even short films of about 100 or 200 feet are demanded by this Act to be censored and certified by them So, I would request the hon Minister to accept this amendment

Dr. Keskar: I am afraid, I am unable to agree with Shri Sampath First of all, the wording 'public exhibition' has been there from the beginning of this Act Exhibition in this context will be considered in the light of the ordinary meaning attached to this word We do not say exhibition We say, public exhibition,unrestricted public exhibition Regarding this, there are a number of legal decisions not about cinema, but 'public exhibition' in the existing law More especially, if I take his definition of 'film' which he has given in another amendment, together I do not think this can be considered to be reasonable There cannot be any doubt about the expression 'public exhibition' It can be clarified by the law courts if necessary We are not trying to put something new In fact, it is not in this Act, it is in the former Act

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The question is

Page 1, *after* line 11, *add*—

'(ii) after clause (f), the following clause shall be added,—

"(g) "public exhibition" means projection of a cinematographic film in any place before an audience consisting of members of the public to which admission is regulated whether on payment of money or otherwise but does not include exhibition of such films before a gathering specially admitted for the purpose of dissemination of artistic, educational social or political subjects through moving picture"'

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4—(*Substitution of new sections for sections 3, 4, 5 and 6*)

Shri Sampath: I beg to move

Page 2, line 27,—

add at the end—

"in consultation with the State Governments concerned"

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 27,—

after "Government" *insert*—

"in consultation with the respective State Governments in which such regional centres are established"

Shri Bhakt Darshan (Garhwal) I beg to move.

Page 2, line 7,

omit "unrestricted"

Page 2—

omit lines 9 and 10

Page 2 line 13,

omit "unrestricted"

Page 2, lines 13 to 15,—

omit 'or for public exhibition restricted to adults, as the case may be"

Page 2, line 32—

for 'may consult' *substitute* 'shall consult"

Page 2 line 33—

for any advisory panel" *substitute* 'the appropriate advisory panel"

Page 2 line 33,—

for 'any film" *substitute* "every film"

Page 3, *for* lines 4 to 11, *substitute*,—

"5A (1) If, after examining a film or having it examined in the manner provided in this Act, the Board considers that the film is suitable for public exhibition, it shall grant a certificate to that effect to the person applying for

it and shall cause the film to be so marked in the prescribed manner."

Page 3, line 17,

omit "for a period of ten years"

Page 3,—

omit line 32

Page 4, line 14,—

after "may" *insert*—

"on its own motion or on its attention having been drawn by any citizen or association"

Page 4, line 17,—

omit "or any part"

Page 4,—

omit lines 19 to 21

Page 4, line 27,—

omit "or clause (b)"

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip) I beg to move

Page 2,

after line 27 add—

"Provided that one of the members of the advisory panel shall be a person competent to give legal advice, whenever sought by the panel, in respect of any matter relating to a film examined by the advisory panel"

Page 4 line 14,—

after "may" *insert*—

"either on its own initiative or on its attention having been drawn by any one else"

Pandit J. P Jyotishi (Sagar): I beg to move

Page 3, line 20,—

after "security" *insert* "and progress"

Page 3, line 37,

for "and" *substitute*—

"appoint a high power tribunal of experts which"

Page 4,—

omit lines 1 to 12.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: All these amendments are now before the House.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन संशोधनों की सूचना मैंने दी है और उनमें जो बातें मैं ने कहनी हैं उनको दो-तीन मोटी-मोटी श्रेणियों में बांटा जा सकता है ।

सब से पहले तो मैं अपने आदरणीय मित्र श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य जी का कृतज्ञ हूं कि उन्होंने अपने भाषण में माननीय मन्त्री महोदय को यह समझाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि यह जो यू० और ए० प्रमाणपत्र के बीच अन्तर किया जा रहा है, यह अनावश्यक ही नहीं है, बल्कि हानिकारक भी है । सन् १९५६ की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड ने ३,२३९ फिल्मों की जांच की थी, उनमें से ३,१९७ को प्रमाण-पत्र दिये गये थे । उनमें से ३,१०१ को यू० टाइप का यानी अनरेस्ट्रिक्टेड करार दिया गया और ९६ को ए० टाइप का प्रमाण-पत्र दिया गया था जिसका मतलब यह है कि ये केवल बालिगों के लिये या एडलट्स के ही लिये थे । मैं समझता हूं कि जैसे कि श्री महती जी तथा दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रश्न उठाया है कि "डीसेंसी" और "मौरेलिटी" की क्या परिभाषा हो और माननीय मन्त्री जी की तरफ से थोड़ा बहुत समझाने का भी प्रयत्न किया गया है लेकिन जो सब से बड़ी कसौटी मेरी नजर में आ सकती है वह यह हो सकती है कि वही चल-चित्र देखे जाने के काबिल है या उन्हीं चल-चित्रों को प्रमाणित किया जाना चाहिये जिन को कि हम अपनी मा-बहनों और अपने बाल-बच्चों के साथ देख सकें । अगर हम कुछ वर्ग के चल चित्रों को किसी खास वर्ग के लिये ही प्रमाणित करते हैं तो यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । वह जो वर्ग है वह ज्यादा पढ़ा-लिखा हो सकता है और वह पुस्तकों के द्वारा भी उस ज्ञान को

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

प्राप्त कर सकता है जोकि वह चित्रों के द्वारा प्राप्त करता है। अतः हमें उन्हीं चित्रों का प्रदर्शन करने की आज्ञा देनी चाहिये जिन को कि सभी श्रेणियों के और सभी उम्र के लोग देख सकें। इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि यू० और ए० टाइप में जो अन्तर किया जा रहा है, उसको वास्तव में समाप्त कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि अगर यह सुझाव रखा जाता कि १८ वर्ष के बदले २१ वर्ष की आयु कर दी जाये तो शायद उस पर वह विचार करते। लेकिन अभी तो कोई इस प्रकार का सशोधन नही रखा गया है। अतः मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह यह संशोधन अपनी तरफ से यहा पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे, ताकि कम से कम यह प्रतिबन्ध कुछ ऊपर तो बढ़ सके और अगर वह इसके लिये तैयार हों तो मैं समझता हूं कि सदन के जो नियम हैं उनको कुछ ढीला किया जा सकता है और इसकी, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अनुमति भी दे सकते हैं। इस संबंध में ज्यादा अड़चन नही आनी चाहिये, क्योंकि हमारे सविधान के अन्दर भी जो मत का अधिकार दिया गया है वह २१ वर्ष के ऊपर के लोगों को ही दिया गया है। कम से कम इस संशोधन को अगर यहां रखा जाये और सदन इसको स्वीकार कर ले तो बहुत कुछ हमारी जो कठिनाई है वह दूर हो सकती है

आये दिन हम देखते हैं कि किस तरह से यह जो दो वर्गों के सर्टिफिकेट दिये जाते हैं इनका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व मैंने एक समाचार पत्र में पढ़ा था कि इलाहाबाद के विद्यालयों के प्रिंसिपल साहिबान और अध्यापकों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था जिसमें उन्होंने दो बातो की मांग की थी। एक तो उन्होंने यह मांग की थी कि ए० टाइप के सर्टिफिकेट के फिल्मों को प्रदर्शित करने की आज्ञा न दी जाये क्योंकि लड़के-लड़कियां ज्यादातर उन्ही को देखने के लिये जाते हैं। दूसरी मांग उन्होंने यह की थी कि जिस समय क्लास लगती है उस समय कम से कम सिनेमा न हो, क्योंकि क्लासेस खाली हो जाती हैं और विद्यार्थी वर्ग क्लासेस छोड़ कर चला जाता है। इस संबंध में मैं केवल इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे।

अब मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या ११ के बारे मे कुछ कहना चाहता हूं जो कि धारा ६ (२) से संबंध रखता है। ६(२) के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार को अधिकार दिया जा रहा है कि वह अपने आप भी, जहा तक प्रमाणित फिल्मों का ताल्लुक है, उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा सकती है। इसमे मैंने यह सशोधन रखा है और माननीय श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी ने भी इसी आशय का सशोधन दिया है और वह इस प्रकार है —

"on its own motion or on its attention having been drawn by any citizen or association".

जब यह चीज मूल अधिनियम मे स्पष्ट शब्दो मे कही गई थी तो क्यो इसको इस बिल से उड़ाया जा रहा है, यह मेरी समझ मे नही आता। ऐसा हो सकता है कि स्वयं शासन के ध्यान में कोई गलती न आये और देश के किसी नागरिक या किसी संस्था के ध्यान में वह आ जाये और वह उसे सरकार के ध्यान मे लाये या कोई सस्था आवेदनपत्र सरकार के पास भेजे और गवर्नमेंट फिर जांच-पड़ताल करे और प्रतिबन्ध लगाये तो मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय को इसमें तो कोई एतराज नही होना चाहिये।

डा० केसकर : जो बात आप कह रहे हैं वह तो हो रही है और यह आगे भी होती

रहेगी। कोई भी नागरिक अगर शिकायत करे तो उसकी हम जांच करते हैं। लेकिन इसको कानून में डालने की कोई आवश्यकता मालूम नहीं देती है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन . मेरा दूसरा संशोधन संख्या १२ है जो बिल की धारा है उसमें लिखा है .

"6(2)(a) A film which has been granted A certificate shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the whole or any part of India."

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब कोई फिल्म देश के एक भाग के लिये गलत है तो वह देश के दूसरे भाग के लिये कैसे सही हो सकती है ? कुछ अर्सा पहले उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने "बरसात" फिल्म पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया था, लेकिन लोग उस फिल्म को देखने के इतने उत्सुक थे कि वे दिल्ली व अम्बाला तक उसको देखने के लिये गये, क्योंकि पंजाब सरकार ने प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया था। अत अलग-अलग प्रान्तों मे यह अन्तर करना, मैं समझता हूं, वाजिब नहीं है ; जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाता है वह सार्वदेशिक रूप से लगना चाहिये और यह नहीं कि एक प्रदेश मे लगे, दूसरे प्रदेश में न लगे जैसी कि व्यवस्था की जा रही है। अब देश के एक खंड मे वह लगेगा और दूसरे खंड मे नहीं लगेगा, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करना मैं ठीक नहीं समझता हूं। इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना था।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon Minister going to accept any of the amendments?

Dr. Keskar: None of these But, I would like to make my position clear I think some Members want to put forward important

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

14.18 hrs.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I have two suggestions to make. I hope the hon. Minister will take them into consideration today or afterwards.

In the first place, I think that one Board of Film Censors is not enough

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why not say it afterwards? If they can be considered afterwards, why not say afterwards?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Why say it today?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Afterwards means after I have spoken

I was submitting that this is a very big country. There are at least three big centres of production and more centres are springing up in this country I think one Board of Film Censors, which is going to be the eyes and ears of the public is not enough. I would say that there should be three Boards of Film Censors located at the three production centres so that the films can be scrutinised in a very whole-hearted manner.

I find that the Board of Film Censors has so much work to do that they are not able to do justice, and sometimes certain things get slurred over which create a lot of complications afterwards Therefore, I would submit to the hon Minister that instead of having one Board of Film Censors, he should have three, so that the films are scrutinised very properly. I would say that our films should improve public taste, they should improve standards of judgment and standards of conduct. Of course, these are the three criteria by which we should test the films. If only one Board of Censors is there, I think it is not going to do its work adequately and properly It will be overburdened with work.

[D C Sharma]

I would also respectfully submit that the Board of Film Censors should consist of persons who have got greater leisure, who are public workers, men of approved public service. I do not think that the Board of Film Censors should consist of persons who have very little time at their disposal, who cannot attend these meetings and who cannot pay adequate attention to all this work Therefore, the Board of Film Censors should consist of persons who have some time at their disposal

I also believe that the categorisation of films into "A" and "U" is quite inadequate I think it will meet the needs of the public if the categorisation is four-fold In the first place we should have films of category "C" which should be meant exclusively for children If we have that, I think some of the objections which have been raised by my hon friends over there will be obviated They will have a separate category to themselves, and therefore they will not be permitted to enter other cinema houses where films which are not fit for the consumption of children are shown Also in this country illiteracy is great and we want encouragement to be given to what may be called educational films Category "E" may stand for educational films, and these films should be such that they can be shown in those areas where literacy is very small I, of course, do not want to quibble over "U" and "A" Let them stay Of course, forbidden fruit is very sweet, and forbidden waters are also very good, and people go to them I do not think the police can prevent the people from going to them We should make an attempt, but I do not think the attempt is going to succeed. This attempt should be made not only by the Ministry, but by the guardians and teachers also So, I submit there should be four categories of films and not two as at present Otherwise, we will not be able to achieve the results we desire

Films should not have a licence for ten years. It is too long a period. I think the period of licence should be reduced. I do not know for what reason this period of exhibition has been kept at ten years.

I find in clause 5B that no mention has been made of the directive principles of our Constitution. No mention has been made of the fundamental rights enshrined in our Constitution Instead of giving these outmoded and jaded things like decency and all that kind of thing, I think there should have been mention of the directive principles of our Constitution and the fundamental rights of the citizen. No film should be shown which goes against these rights, but nothing like that has been included in 5B. In this clause we have not only a kind of copy-book, school boy's enumeration of things I think this clause should have been elevated to a higher level by mentioning those things which are very basic and very fundamental to our political social and economic existence I would also say that anything that militates against social or economic justice should also be banned I think we should include a provision to that effect in clause 5B

I like the wholesome provision which the hon Minister has made about obscene films Some obscene films and some films which are not very wholesome are being smuggled into the country and are being shown in all kinds of surreptitious, and subterranean ways I hope the Ministry will keep a watch on it and that the police will also keep a watch on it, because these films pervert our taste more than anything else

Pandit J. P Jyotishi rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those who have spoken already may not try to speak again.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: I have not spoken

Shri Easwara Iyer: I wish to speak on my amendment and make a clarification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us see if there is time after he finishes before we take up the non-official business.

Shri Easwara Iyer: It may not take more than one minute.

पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो चार संशोधन दिये हैं उन में से संशोधन नं० १८ में मैं यह चाहता हूं कि "सिक्योरिटी" शब्द के बाद "ऐंड प्रोग्रेस" शब्द जोड दिये जायें। यह ठीक है कि हम को अपनी राष्ट्रीय सिक्योरिटी वांछनीय है। हमें ऐसी फिल्म्स नहीं बनाने देनी चाहिये जो हमारी सिक्योरिटी में बाधक हों, लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि वे हमारी उन्नति में भी बाधक न हों। इस बात का ख्याल रक्खा जाय। इस क्लाज के अन्दर मैं कहीं यह लफ्ज नहीं देख रहा हूं जिस से यह व्यक्त हो कि हम ऐसी फिल्म को रोक सकेंगे या हमारा सेंसर बोर्ड ऐसी फिल्मों में रुकावट करेगा जो हमारी प्रगति के मार्ग में बाधक होगी। स्टैग्नेशन राष्ट्र के लिये अवांछनीय वस्तु है। भले ही सिक्योरिटी हमारी रहे, लेकिन जिस स्थिति में हम आज हैं केवल उस में ही सुरक्षित रहे तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह राष्ट्र के लिये घातक वस्तु होगी। तो हमारी फिल्में सिक्योरिटी के साथ साथ प्रोग्रेस के मार्ग में भी बाधक न हों, इस प्रकार का नियंत्रण मैं चित्रों पर रखना चाहूंगा।

संशोधन नं० १९ में मैंने अपीलों के संबंध में कहा है। मान लीजिये कोई अपील होती है, कोई फिल्म निर्माता बोर्ड के फैसले से असन्तुष्ट होता है वह शासन के सामने अपील करता है। उस अपील को कौन सुनेगा, इसके वास्ते कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर शासन एक्सपर्ट्स का एक हाई पावर्ड ट्राइब्यूनल ऐप्वाइंट करे। मतलब यह है कि अगर कोई ऐसा फैसला होता है जिस से कि फिल्म निर्माता सन्तुष्ट नहीं होता है, तो वह अपील करता है। लेकिन उस की अपील पर आखिर मंत्री विचार करने वाले हैं या सेक्रेटरी विचार करने वाले हैं, इस का फैसला आखिर कौन दे ? इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि सेंसर बोर्ड के ऊपर एक कमेटी आफ एक्सपर्ट्स रहे जो ऐसी अपीलों को सुने और आखिरी फैसला दे।

मैंने यह देखा कि रिवीजनल पावर्स जो हैं उनको शासन ने पूरी तौर से अपने हाथ में रक्खा है। बोर्ड की प्रोसीडिंग्स चल रही हैं, बोर्ड कोई फैसला अभी नहीं कर सका है, लेकिन शासन कभी भी उन प्रोसीडिंग्स को रोक सकता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जो बोर्ड हम निर्मित करते हैं उस पर हमारा इतना अविश्वास क्यों है। उसका फैसला हम उस के ऊपर रहने दें। एक हाथ से हम उस को अधिकार दें और दूसरे हाथ से हम उन के अधिकारों को छीन लें। यह मुझे विवेक के अनुकूल नहीं जचता। यदि हम बोर्ड पर विश्वास करते हैं, यदि हम ऐसे आदमियों को नियुक्त करते हैं जो उचित फैसला करने का माद्दा रखते हैं, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि जब उन की प्रोसीडिंग्स चल रही हैं तो हम उन में कोई व्याघात क्यों उत्पन्न करें। यदि उन के फैसले वांछनीय न हों, वे हमें अगीकार्य न हों, तो हम ट्राइब्यूनल्स के द्वारा उन पर फिर विचार कर सकते हैं।

चौथे संशोधन के द्वारा मैं शासन के समक्ष यह बात रखना चाहता हूं कि आप चेयरमैन को या कमेटी के किसी भी सदस्य को जो मन चाहे अधिकार दे देना चाहते हैं, सारे के सारे अधिकार दे देना चाहते हैं, उनको मेरा विवेक अंगीकार नहीं करता है। अगर बोर्ड की सारी की सारी शक्ति किसी इस या उस व्यक्ति में केन्द्रित कर दी जाये तो बोर्ड को बनाने का आखिर अर्थ ही क्या हुआ ?

[पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

मैं किसी एक शख्स में, चाहे वह बोर्ड का चेयरमैन ही क्यों न हो, सारी शक्ति का केन्द्रीयकरण वाञ्छनीय नहीं समझता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि नियमों के अन्तर्गत बोर्ड को अपनी कार्रवाई करने का पूरा पूरा हक रहे और उस के माफिक वह अपना काम करे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Easwara Iyer wanted one minute

Shri Easwara Iyer: The only submission I would like to make is with respect to the Board of Censors Of course I agree with the hon Minister that we must make allowance for human fallibility but in enumerating the principles on which the Board of Censors have to perform their duties we have couched it in rather general terms like decency, morality, involving defamation or contempt of court etc

Mr Deputy Speaker If the House so desires, we might push back the non official business for about ten minutes, and finish the business that we have got in hand

Shri T B Vittal Rao We do not mind provided there is quorum at 5

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga) This should be held over because .

Mr Deputy-Speaker. That cannot be done since it was decided in the morning when the Speaker was in the Chair Now that the poor Deputy Speaker is in the Chair, they want him to do it

Shri Braj Raj Singh Why poor?

Shri Easwara Iyer. I want to submit for the consideration of the hon Minister whether when the Board of Censors are acting under this enactment they should not have some guiding principles under which they should perform their duties

Dr Keskar: May I clarify the issue? What I mean is that these are going to be the guiding principles to prepare a code of directives There will be a detailed code of directives

Shri Easwara Iyer: I am coming to that. I cannot say it in one word There should be some guiding principles, lest we should be faced with the charge that there is a potentiality of this power being used with discrimination

Coming to the advisory panels, which have got the duty of advising the Board of Censors, I find from the clause that the personnel of the advisory panels are to be chosen by the Central Government My amendment seeks to provide that when it comes to the question of choosing the personnel of the advisory panels since they have to judge films in various regional languages persons who have got intimate knowledge of the custom and usage of every region and also the language of that place may be chosen and a proper person can be chosen only if it is done in consultation with the State Governments, not that I am saying that powers should be straightway handed over to the State Governments, though certainly, I do stand for it But I am only saying that when the Central Government are exercising the powers for the purpose of appointing the members of the advisory panel, it should be done in all cases in consultation with the respective State Governments, who could give suggestions or who could give recommendations as to the proper personnel who should be chosen to serve on the panel So, as a matter of abundant caution, I have moved this amendment

Dr. Keskar First of all let me speak on Shri Easwara Iyer's amendment Regarding the principle of consulting the State Governments, I have no objection My point only is this that I am not prepared to agree that there be a statutory obligation to consult the State Governments, but I

do agree with the hon. Member that when we form panels, we should get names of desirable persons from the State Governments also; and I shall see that this is done.

There is one other point also to which I should like to draw his attention, and it is this The regional centres are not there in all the States For example, there are only three regional centres, namely, in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta If we consult only the State Government in whose territory the regional centre is located, that also will not be very fair The persons in the panel even today are taken on the basis of their knowing the various languages, and it would be certainly helpful to us and convenient also, if we could get suggestions in regard to the names, from also the State Governments as from other sources and we shall certainly take steps in that behalf I am not prepared to agree that it should be made statutory, but we shall make an arrangement by which the State Governments also will give us the suggestions in regard to the names

Shri Easwara Iyer: I am satisfied with that assurance

Dr Keskar: I would like to say a few words regarding one or two other points

In regard to the question of the ten-year limit, I would say that this limit has been put only because if every five years there has to be a review of a film—I am sure there will be thousands of them—it will be a very great hardship on the members of the board, and the panel and also on the producers Therefore, we have decided that it should be ten years. But if the hon Member looks at the Act, he will find that if for any reason any particular film is considered at any time to be undesirable owing to a change of circumstances, action can be taken against it at that time The ten-year limit is the ordinary limit, but there are exceptional powers to deal with any film if and when required. So, I do not think any change is necessary.

There are a number of amendments. Shri Bhakt Darshan has tabled about fifteen minutes, and it is very difficult to deal with all of them. Shri Sampath has given an amendment to this clause, which is nearly the same as what he has given in amendment No 17 There is very little difference between them. I have already given the reasons why I am not able to agree In my opinion, it is unnecessary, because this Bill is not meant to apply to private exhibition of films, but only to public exhibitions The hon Member has tried to hedge in the conditions for what should be considered as a public exhibition. This is something which is quite commonly known Therefore, I do not think any additional definition is necessary for that purpose

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (Hissar) The hon Minister said that he would be agreeable not to limit A films to children of 18 years but extend the age to 21 years. Will he kindly amend the law in this respect.

Dr. Keskar: I may say that I am not prepared to make it 21 years at this stage, but I am prepared to consider it and get it done later on, because this is something on which there need be no very great difference of opinion But I do not want straightway to accept this, before having consulted the State Governments and others concerned But I am myself not against the particular limit being raised, but even this does not take away the main objection of Shri C K. Bhattacharyya

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya No, it does not My objection is to the provision itself

Dr Keskar: I shall certainly actively pursue it and come forward with the proposition again before the House

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I make one submission?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He would not be satisfied even with that. He has made that clear already.

I shall now put the amendments to this clause to vote.

The question is:

Page 2, line 27,—

add at the end—

"in consultation with the State Governments concerned"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 27,—

after "Government" *insert*—

"in consultation with the respective State Governments in which such regional centres are established"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 7,—

omit "unrestricted"

The motion was negatived

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2,—

omit lines 9 and 10.

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 13,—

omit "unrestricted"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, lines 13 to 15,—

omit "or for public exhibition restricted to adults, as the case may be"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 32,—

for "may consult" *substitute* "shall consult"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 33,—

for "any advisory panel" *substitute* "the appropriate advisory panel"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 33,—

for "any film" *substitute* "every film"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

Page 3,—

for lines 4 to 11, *substitute*,—

"5A (1) If, after examining a film or having it examined in the manner provided in this Act, the Board considers that the film is suitable for public exhibition, it shall grant a certificate to that effect to the person applying for it and shall cause the film to be so marked in the prescribed manner"

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 17,—

omit "for a period of ten years"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3,—

omit line 32

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 14,—

after "may" *insert*—

"on its own motion or on its attention having been drawn by any citizen or association."

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 17,—

omit "or any part"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4,—

omit lines 19 to 21.

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 27,—

omit "or clause (b)"

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

Page 2,—

after line 27, *add*—

"Provided that one of the members of the advisory penal shall be a person competent to give legal advice, whenever sought by the panel, in respect of any matter relating to a film examined by the advisory panel"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 14,—

after "may" *insert*—

"either on its own initiative or on its attention having been drawn by anyone else"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 20,—

after "security" *insert* "and progress"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 37,—

for "and" *substitute*—

"appomt a high power tribunal of experts which"

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4,—

omit line 1 to 12

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

"That clauses 5, 6, 1, the enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5, 6, 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

Dr. Keskar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.37 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th December, 1958"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-third report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th December, 1958"

The motion was adopted.

14.38 hrs

RESOLUTION *RE* COMMITTEE TO ASSESS PROGRESS OF LAND REFORMS IN THE COUNTRY—*contd*

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri Panigrahi on the 5th December, 1958, namely —

"This House recommends that a Committee consisting of 15 Members of Lok Sabha be appointed to assess the progress made so far in the matter of land reforms all over the country and to submit its report to the House as early as possible"

Out of 2 hour allotted for the discussion of the resolution, 1 minute has already been taken and 1 hour and 59 minutes are left for its further discussion today

Shri Panigrahi may continue his speech.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivendrum): May I make a submission? In view of the importance of this resolution, let us have three hours for this Let the time be extended to three hours In fact, in the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, it was more or less agreed that if more time was required, it would be considered by the House

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Would it be possible when he himself has moved the motion and it has been adopted, that he should get up after one minute and say that it should not be adopted?

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): We also said that

Shri Easwara Iyer: I expected others to say that

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. It does not look proper that Shri Easwara Iyer should ask for extension of time

Shri Easwara Iyer: I expected others to raise the point

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Let us see how we proceed

Shri Negi Reddy (Anantapur): There are so many things to be discussed under this resolution

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That is the difficutly Therefore, we need not increase the time, because even 10 hours would not be enough

Shri Panigrahi (Puri) While moving the resolution for the consideration of the House I am reminded of a phrase by a famous British author who had once said that 'Everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything about it' The Planning Commission the Ministers in charge of Planning, the Prime Minister, the AICC and the National Development Council every now and then are talking or rather discussing about the importance of land reforms in the economy of India But the progress so far made in the direction of land reforms is not satisfactory

The Prime Minister has given more thought to this, and sometimes, he is very much outspoken on this subject of land reforms I have come across some of his observations with regard to land reforms and their urgency in India

As far back as 1949, Prime Minister Nehru in his address to the UPCC —in that year in China the Communist Party was coming to power—said

> "In China the Communists were winning The land problem where was at the root of it Nearly 40 years ago, the Emperor was ousted During 40 years, China was unable to evolve a land policy The result was a dissolution of the Government History showed that when a country solved the land problem, its difficulties decreased and other questions began to solve themselves"

Again in 1954 after 5 years, in his address to the Congress Parliamentary Party, he said

> "I am quite positive in my mind that there should be a ceiling on land and that the sooner it is brought about the better"

Then, comparing the progress of land reforms in China and India, he said

> "The Chinese example is similar to ours in the sense that there are a large number of people there too as we have in India, though, relatively speaking, they have more land It is very difficult to say what advantages of land distribution they have got apart from the psychological, but it is very difficult to say how far they have solved the production question there and doubts have arisen whether their production has gone up or gone down"

Recently, the Minister of Co-operation, Dr P S Deshmukh, had gone to China and after his return, he is advocating the adoption of the Chinese method of paddy cultivation, as they have been advocating for 9 long years adoption of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation He is quite satisfied that production in China has increased to a great extent So distribution of land in China has not only provided a psychological satisfaction to the vast number of peasants in that country, but it has added to the material production of foodgrains, which we come to know in the year 1958

This question of land reforms in India is being discussed again and again Recently Prime Minister Nehru in his meeting with Acharya Vinoba Bhave has again declared that land must belong to the tillers, land must belong to the people, and the sooner the problem is solved the better for India I was also looking through the AICC *Economic Review* It has reported the discussions on land reforms in different sessions of Congress In the Gauhati session of the Congress the matter was discussed and when one of the delegates from West Bengal moved an amendment *in the Ajmer Session of the* Congress for a two-year time-limit for fixation of ceilings on land holdings, the Prime Minister said

> "Two years? India cannot afford to take so much time Why should we wait for two years? It should be done immediately"

The delegate who attended the Gauhati session of the Congress said that certain elements had entered the Congress to guard their vested interests, while Chief Ministers came every year and listened to these demands as to why could not anything be done about land reforms That is how all these years the discussions have been going on in the Congress and also in the Planning Commission Recently, at its Hyderabad session the AICC again appointed another sub-committee to go into this matter The subcommittee has to deal with this problem again

[Shri Panigrahi]

I was looking into the First Five Year Plan programmes and their ends. In the First Plan, the aims with regard to land reforms have been specifically mentioned. It shows that the Planning Commission was seized of the matter They have specifically mentioned five problems (1) abolition of intermediaries between State and the tillers, (2) tenancy reforms to reduce rents, provide security of tenure and give tenants an opportunity to purchase the lands they cultivate, (3) fixation of a ceiling on land holdings and the distribution of surplus lands, (4) improvement of the condition of the agricultural workers, and (5) co-operative organisation of agriculture

In September 1957, the Standing Committee of the National Development Council again reviewed the progress so far achieved in the direction of land reforms They came to the conclusion that immediately the following decisions should be implemented by the State Governments, namely (1) tenants should be given effective protection from ejectment and from the so-called voluntary surrenders (2) ceiling on future acquisition of land should be imposed in States where such actions had not already been taken, (3) legislation in regard to ceiling on existing agricultural holdings should be implemented speedily and States which have not yet enacted legislation should complete the legislative measure by the end of 1958-59

The Planning Commission itself proposed that all the surplus land must be taken from the cultivators and distributed among the tillers by Government These decisions have again and again been taken during the last 9 years, and I do not know what was the necessity for again appointing another sub-committee to go into these problems The sub-committee was first of the view that the question of land reforms should not be allowed to hang on for any longer period But again the sub-committee's first draft was not accepted and now the time has been extended up to the end of 1959

In May 1957 in a speech in this House, the Prime Minister expressed his dissatisfaction with the way the problem of land reform is being tackled in the country He said:

> "I agree with the criticism made by some Members that in a number of States land reform legislation has been slow, much too slow It could be much faster and I hope it will be speeded up"

When the Prime Minister felt that the progress of land reforms in many of the States is slow, still another sub-committee has been appointed to go into them, and the time is extended So nothing is done during the Second Plan period also

This sentiment has been very well expressed by certain newspapers also which do not want that the Government should go ahead with land reforms or fix any ceilings on existing holdings of land They will be very glad over this decision They have said

> "When some years back, Mr Hanumanthaiya of Mysore and Mr P R Deshmukh spoke against the proposal to impose ceilings on land holdings, theirs was a voice in the wilderness It is a measure of the change that has come about in Congress circles that at the latest AICC meeting at Hyderabad, Mr C Subramanyam's sound advocacy of a pragmatic approach to the question of land reforms was boldly taken up by a number of others
>
> " If the acceptance of his amendment to the Committee's resolution on food production means anything, it could only be that there are now sober second thoughts on the proposal of land ceilings"

It shows now that there is a sober section—I cannot say whether it is a sober section—but there is a second thought being given to the question of fixing ceiling to the landholdings Not only this This second thought is not going to do any good to the vast number of peasants in this country who want land for cultivation

I would like to deal with the different aspects which come under this land reforms legislation The Planning Commission decided to give fixity of tenure to tenants in different States In different States, legislation has also been passed I do not say that in many of the States legislation is not there But, after the legislation passed, there was a review in Hyderabad with regard to the protection afforded to the tenants Investigation was carried on by the Special Land Reforms Officer of the Hyderabad Government According to that estimate, we now come to know that the total number of protected tenants recorded in the tenancy registers in the year 1951 52 were 2,11,436 In 1954-55, the third year of the land reform legislation passed in that part of the country, the total number of protected tenants found to be in possession of lands was 90 279 There was a decrease of about 57 per cent in the number of protected tenants in that part after the legislation was passed That means a large number of tenants were evicted from their holdings by the landlords and the State could not come to their help

What were the causes of this eviction? In a large number of cases, the tenants said that the landlords asked them to quit and they left the land Again, the majority of tenants do not want to estrange their relations with the landholders on whom they depended for many things in their day to day life Most of them thus left the land immediately they were asked to do so by the landlords It is because the Planning Commission asked the State Governments—rather gave a direction to the State Governments—to provide a clause for personal cultivation—for ejection for personal cultivation by the landlords In almost all legislation passed by the different State Governments, this clause is there If a landlord wants to resume any land for personal cultivation he can evict a tenant, though he may be a protected tenant This clause has added to the trouble and a large number of evictions has taken place because of this provision

It was also found that 81 per cent of the total evictions were by undue influence What was that undue influence? The landholder has, even today, got socially and economically the strongest influence in the countryside Sometimes the revenue officers believe more the landholder than the poor tenants The Special Land Reforms Officer has come to the conclusion that 57 per cent of the cases were under personal cultivation of the landholders and in 33 per cent of the cases it has again been leased out to third parties Even the landholder who has evicted the tenant from the land has not taken possession of the entire evicted land under his personal cultivation He has again leased it to third parties for cultivation

Similar is the case in Bombay In Bombay during the period between 1948 and 1951, the number of protected tenants declined from 17 lakhs to 13 6 lakhs a decline of 20 per cent The area held by the protected tenants during the same period decreased by 18 per cent It was because this provision is there and the landlords availed themselves of this provision and evicted the tenants

Same is the case with regard to Andhra and to my own State of Orissa In Orissa a large number of cases of eviction are taking place even today And, I know from my own personal experience that a Mahant of a certain estate all of a sudden, overnight, placed a deity in a village for worship and claimed 179 acres of land from the tenants for cultivation because he said that the land belonged to that deity The villagers had no idea of the God the previous night; but, in the morning the God was

[Shri Panigrahi]

placed there and the Mahant claimed the land for cultivation They were all evicted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: God is great only because you cannot comprehend Him If He were known beforehand, He would not be God

Shri S M Banerjee (Kanpur) Otherwise, He would not have made us in His own image

Shri Panigrahi: Now, with regard to ceiling on land, legislation is being attempted in different States So far as Bombay is concerned, there is a provision that a protected tenant has been given permanent and heritable rights subject to the right of the landlord to resume an area up to 50 acres In the legislation of almost all the States there is a provision as to the extent of land that a landlord can resume for his personal cultivation But how many areas, a minimum of 2, 3 or 5 acres, that a tenant is allowed to retain is not there in any State legislation So, when a landlord evicts his tenants he gives his lands to his brother, his son-in-law a new-born babe and like that he can evict under almost any pretext As I said in Bombay the right of resumption is given to the landlord up to 50 acres Similarly in West Bengal underryots who have not acquired permanent rights and share-croppers on holdings less than 33 acres are liable to ejectment on grounds of personal cultivation Even share-croppers are not considered as protected tenants

In Hyderabad all tenants who have cultivated land personally and continuously for 6 years become protected tenants and acquire permanent and heritable rights subject to the landlord's right of resumption As per the legislation in some States the tenant is required to prove that he was in possession of the land for 6 years, and, in some other States for 12 years And, he must be in continuous possession But, in many of the villages the records are not there and it is very difficult for a peasant to prove that he was in continuous possession without any break at least for 6 or 12 years This added to the trouble of the peasant and the landlord evicts him as easily as he likes Similarly, in PEPSU, for personal cultivation a landlord can resume an area equal to half the holding subject to a maximum of thirty standard acres In Orissa it provides for the resumption of an area not exceeding seven irrigated and 14 unirrigated acres The landlord in almost all the States has been given the right for personal cultivation It adds to the trouble of the peasant Secondly it is difficult on the part of the peasant to prove that he was in continuous possession for six or twelve years

15 hrs.

These things are adding to the trouble and the peasants are surrendering the lands It is called voluntary surrender They are not voluntary surrenders With regard to rents, the Planning Commission directed the State Governments to reduce the rents Rents have been reduced in legislation only In Orissa it is one-fourth in Rajasthan it is one-sixth, in Bombay it is one sixth and in Hyderabad, one-fifth and I am told that in Andhra it is half and in Madras it is forty per cent Thus legislations have been passed to reduce the rent but the peasants are paying rent that they were paying before the Congress came to power It is because they are not in a position to bargain with the landlords Once our Prime Minister has said that all middlemen should be moved from the villages but today the position has worsened The village middleman today is the *sarpanch* and he presides over the co-operative societies and he advances loans to the peasants He gathers more during the time of elections He has got his power in the village The middleman is still a powerful element in the society in the countryside It makes

it difficult for the peasant to fight against the landlord and to prove his *bona fides* and retain his possession of the land Rents have been reduced by legislation alone In many cases peasants are going into the contracts and agreements with the landlord with a view to get land for cultivation and then pay the old rent, half and half, which they used to pay

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 25 minutes, he ought to conclude

Shri Panigrahi. I will finish in one minute I want to say this with regard to agricultural labourer If land is not given to them, things will become very difficult Suppose no land is distributed what will happen? I will request the Government to assess the culturable wasteland that now lies there in the different States I came to know that in Kerala alone they have perhaps distributed or propose to distribute about seven lakhs of acres of such land Why not they do it in different States in Orissa Bihar or Bengal? I was told that such land came to about eight million acres Why not they immediately direct the State Governments to distribute them to the landless peasants? I think the time has come when our Planning Minister should view these things seriously and direct the State Governments to take serious and effective steps so that land reform measures can be effected as soon as possible, at least during 1959

Mr Deputy Speaker Motion moved

> "This House recommends that a Committee consisting of 15 members of Lok Sabha be appointed to assess the progress made so far in the matter of land reforms all over the country and to submit its report to the House as early as possible"

Now, there are some substitute motions Shri Bhakt Darshan is not here Shri M C Jain

Shri M C Jain (Kaithal) I want to move

Mr Deputy-Speaker: But my fear is it is out of order It would enlarge the scope of the Resolution But he may speak Shri Bibhuti Mishra

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Bagha) I beg to move

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted

> 'This House expresses gratification about the land reforms carried out in the country so far and recommends that a Sub-Committee of experts be constituted immediately to enquire into the short-comings in the progress of land reforms and submit its report as soon as possible"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Shri S M Banerjee He wants to speak?

Shri S M Banerjee. The second amendment is very important, Sir That is about the date I beg to move

That in the Resolution,—

(i) after the word 'Lok Sabha" the words 'and Rajya Sabha" be inserted, and

(ii) for the words 'as early as possible" the following be substituted

by the 31st March 1959

Mr Deputy-Speaker Now, the Resolution and these amendments are before the House Shri Sarjoo Pandey is not here and so his amendment is not moved We have to conclude at 4 30 (*Interruptions*) Even if we take it up to 4 59 I think I cannot accommodate as many hon Members as seem to want to speak Not more than one Member from one State can speak I have got 12 names and five belong to UP and three to Bihar

Some Hon Members: It may be State-wise

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One Member from each State

Shri Subiman Ghose: Sir, I have been allowed 31 minutes today I do not insist upon that I will be very much thankful if I get one minute to move my Resolution

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I will give him one minute

Pandit K. C Sharma (Hapur) Sir, on a point of order This subject is in the State List It does not come in the Central or Union List or in the Concurrent List So, under the Constitution this subject cannot form the subject matter of discussion here (*Interruptions*)

Mr Deputy-Speaker. He has sent his name for speaking'

Pandit K. C. Sharma: May I read from the Constitution Sir? Entry No 18, State List

> "Land, that is to say, rights in or over land land tenures including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents, transfer and alienation of agricultural land, land improvement and agricultural loans colonization"

I beg to submit that the improvement or reform in the land system is comprehended by this provision and there is no other provision either in the Concurrent List or in the Union List which permits the legislation on land or in any way improvement of the land situation with regard to the tenants' rights

Mr Deputy-Speaker. But there is one Planning Commission under the Central Government which is in charge of it The substitute motion also refers to it It says that the Planning Commission should be asked to go into the question about the progress that has been made so far Would the hon Minister like to say anything on this?

Pandit K C. Sharma: The Planning Commission can plan the resources of the country and can advise the State Governments with regard to land reforms but this House has no jurisdiction to advise or control or legislation with regard to land distribution or improvement

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The only thing wanted in the original resolution is that a body of Parliament may be constituted to make an assessment of the progress made so far in the matter of land reforms The resolution does not say that it should bring about this change or that change There was a substitute motion about the question of eviction of tenants in the name of Shri M C Jain I have already ruled that out of order Therefore, this question of assessment would be certainly within the scope of the functions of the Planning Commission I do not think there is any force in the point of order

श्री बिभूती मिश्र उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना सबमटीच्यूट मोशन मूव करता हू जो कि इस प्रकार है

> "This House expresses gratification about the land reforms carried out in the country so far and recommends that a Sub-Committee of experts be constituted immediately to enquire into the shortcomings in the progress of land reforms and submit its report as soon as possible"

सरकार ने भूमि सुधार की दिशा मे अब तक जो कुछ काम किय है वह बहुत ही सराहनीय काम है। सरकारी ने जमीदारिया समाप्त की और भूमि सुधार की दिशा मे यह एक बहुत बडा काम उसने किया। इसके लिये काग्रेस ने सदा से अपने कराची काग्रेस अधिवेशन से लेकर स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के समय तक बराबर इसके लिये जोर दिया कि जमीदारी प्रथा को हटाना चाहिये। सरकार ने जमीदारी प्रथा को तो हटाया लेकिन जिन जमीदारो की

जमीदारिया समाप्त की गई है, उन्हे अभी तक कोई मुआविजा नही दिया गया है। यह एक बहुत जबर्दस्त सवाल है और यदि सरकार मुआविजा देने की स्थिति मे नही है जैसा कि मेरा ख्याल है तो सरकार को जो बडे बडे धनी आदमी है, उनकी दौलत और सम्पत्ति का उसको मूल्याकन कराना चाहिये और अगर उनकी सम्पत्ति बहुत ज्यादा है तो सरकार को यह साफ साफ कह देना चाहिये कि वह उनको मुआविजा देने के लिये लाचार है। बहुत से जमीदार, राजे और महाराजा ऐसे है जिनके कि पास काफी जमीदारिया थी और जिनके कि पास आज भी काफी जमीन है और मै समझता हू कि सरकार को उन्हें मुआविजा नही देना चाहिये। क्योंकि जो मुआविजे की रकम है वह साढे ५ अरब रुपये हो जाती हैं और अकेले मेरे बिहार प्रात से मुआविजे की रकम कोई डेढ अरब के है और मै नही समझता कि कोई भी स्टेट सरकार इतना मुआविजा देने को तैयार हो सकती है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह चाहता हू कि हमारे प्लानिंग कमिशन को हर एक राज्य सरकार को यह हिदायत देनी चाहिये कि जमीन की सीलिंग के साथ ही साथ शहरो मे जिनके पास काफी दौलत और जायदाद हो, उनकी भी सीलिंग की जाय। तभी यह चीज चल सकती है। मै देखता हू कि जमीन की सीलिंग तो आप करने जा रहे है लेकिन शहरो मे जिनके पास काफी सम्पत्ति है, बडे बडे मकान है और जो मोटी तनख्वाहे पाते है, उनकी सीलिंग आप नही कर रहे है। बडे बडे पूजीपति जिनके कि शहरो मे कारखाने चल रहे है, उनकी सीलिंग आप क्यो नही करते? मै समझता हू कि हमारी सरकार ऐसा सोचती तो है कि उनके ऊपर भी सीलिंग लगाई जाये लेकिन वह इसको बहुत धीरे धीरे करना चाहते है लेकिन मै अपनी सरकार को गीता मे भगवान कृष्ण द्वारा अर्जुन को दिये गये उस उपदेश की याद दिलाऊंगा जिसमे उन्होंने अर्जुन को ललकार कर कहा था कि वह शस्त्र उठाये और क्षत्रिय का कर्म करे और धर्मयुद्ध में अग्रसर हो। वैसे सब के दिमाग में यह चीज बैठ गई है कि आज के जनतात्रिक प्रजातन्त्री युग में किसी के पास बहुत अधिक सम्पत्ति नही रहने पायेगी। इसलिये मै कहूगा कि आप जमीन की सीलिंग तो कीजिये लेकिन साथ ही उन लोगो के ऊपर भी यह सीलिंग लगाइये जो कि शहरो मे रहते है, बहुत लम्बी-लम्बी तनख्वाहे लेते है और जिनके कि पास बडे-बडे मकान है और जिनके कि बडे बडे कारखाने आदि चलते है। जब आप दोनो पर सीलिंग लगायेगे तभी आप न्याय करेगे। अब इस देश के किसानो ने जिन्होंने कि इस देश को स्वाधीन कराने मे महत्वपूर्ण भाग अदा किया और स्वाधीनता सग्राम में अनेक कठिनाइया झेली, उनकी जमीनो की तो आप सीलिंग कर दें और शहर वालो की, धनिको और मोटे-मोटे तनख्वाहदारो की न करे, तो यह आपका उनके साथ सरासर अन्याय होगा।

आपने जमीदारी प्रथा को तो हटाया लेकिन मै चाहता हू कि जिनको आपने मुआविजा नही दिया है, उन के सबन्ध मे कोई एक नीति निर्धारित होनी चाहिये और यह देखना चाहिये कि कितने आदमी ऐसे है जिनको कि १ करोड या ५० लाख रुपये मुआविजा मिलने वाला है और साथ ही यह भी आपको ख्याल रखना पडेगा कि क्या कोई भी स्टेट सरकार इतना मुआविजा दे सकेगी। प्लानिंग कमिशन को इस बारे मे सोचना चाहिये और उस अनुसार प्लान करे और देश को आगे बढाये।

मेरी समझ मे इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये हमारे सामने दो रास्ते है। एक रास्ता तो वह जो कि सरकार हमको दिखा रही है और दूसरा रास्ता श्री विनोबा भावे का है। अभी हमारे प्रधान मत्री महोदय जब श्री विनोबा भावे से मिले तो उन्होने इस पर और देश के सामने पेश अन्य सवालो पर उनसे

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

विचार विनिमय किया। श्री विनोबा भावे और अन्य गांधीवादी लोगों का यह ख्याल है कि छोटी-छोटी जमीनों में लार्ज स्केल फार्मिंग की अपेक्षा अधिक पैदावार होती है। मैं भी इसमें उनके साथ सहमत हूं कि उस किसान के पास जिसके कि पास १ एकड़, आधा एकड़ या एक चौथाई एकड़ खेती है, उसके वहां लार्ज स्केल फार्मिंग की अपेक्षा अधिक पैदावार होती है। मैं उन लोगों को जो कि लार्ज स्केल फार्मिंग के पक्ष में हैं, उनको चैलेंज करता हूं कि वह मेरे साथ गांव में चल कर खुद इस को आजमा लें कि यह बात सही है कि नहीं।

दूसरी बात मैं इस सिलसिले में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आप सारी जमीन का इकट्ठा करके लार्ज स्केल फार्मिंग करेंगे तो देश में बेकारी बढ़ जायेगी और देश के सामने एक ऐसी समस्या पैदा हो जायेगी जिसका कि आप सामना नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिये यह उचित है कि किसानों की आप हर तरह से मदद करें और उनको अधिक पैदावार करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन दें ताकि हमारा देश खाद्य के संबंध में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाय।

हमारे बिहार प्रांत में बटाईदारी कानून पास हो गया है। अभी जमीन की सीलिंग तय नहीं हुई है और नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि बहुत से गरीब काश्तकारों की जमीनें उनसे छीन कर उनको इजेक्ट कर दिया है। अब वे बेचारे उसके खिलाफ कचहरी में जाकर लड़ें तो कहां से लड़ें, मुकद्दमा वह लड़ नहीं सकते हैं और सबूत वगैरह दिखला नहीं सकते हैं और नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि बहुत से गरीब व्यक्ति बेजमीन के हो गये हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार जमीन के बटाई कानून के साथ साथ जमीन को सीलिंग कर दे और जमीन की सीलिंग के साथ साथ यह जो बड़े राजे महाराजा और सम्पत्ति वाले हैं, उनकी भी सीलिंग कर दे।

जो जमीन है उसका रेट अभी तक ठीक से तय नहीं हुआ है। कहीं १ पया बीघा रेट है तो कहीं पर १० रुपये बीघा रैट है तो कहीं ऐसी अनएकोनामिक होल्डिंग है जिसमें कि किसान पैदावार करते और कमाते कमाते मर जाता है लेकिन उस जमीन का रैट पूरा नहीं दे पाता है। इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि अनएकोनामिक होल्डिंग्स का रैट माफ कर देना चाहिये। इस संबंध में कांग्रेस के विभिन्न सेशंस में आवाज उठाई गई और फैजपुर कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में इस आशय का एक प्रस्ताव पास किया गया जिसमें यह कहा गया कि अनएकोनामिक होल्डिंग्स् का रैट कम होना चाहिये।

इसके अतिरिक्त लैंड रिफार्म्स के सिलसिले में इस चीज के ऊपर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये कि किसान लोग अत्यधिक कर्जे के भार से दबे हुये हैं और कर्जे का भार इतना अधिक है और वे इतने अधिक उसके नीचे दबे हुये हैं कि किसान लोग उसको दे नहीं पाते हैं। प्लानिंग कमिशन को इस संबंध में भी सोचना चाहिये कि आज की अवस्था में आखिर किसान यह कर्जा देगा तो कहां से देगा। इसलिये सरकार को इस तरह का एक आदेश निकाल देना चाहिये और जो उनके ऊपर पहले के कर्जे लदे हैं उनको माफ कर देना चाहिये तभी किसान कुछ चैन और राहत की सांस ले सकेंगे।

यह हर्ष का विषय है कि हमारी सरकार किसानों के बारे में सोचती रहती है और पूज्य बापू जी तो सदैव ही किसानों के लिये सोचते रहते थे और आज भी हमारे नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू किसानों के हित के लिये सोचते रहते हैं। लेकिन मैं यहां पर एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि कल ही एक प्रस्ताव आया था जिसमें गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाने की मांग की गई थी और वह मांग उचित भी थी। अब १३ पये ६ आने तो

चीनी के ऊपर केन्द्रीय सरकार और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट टैक्स लेती है और १४ रुपये ९ आने किसानों को देते है। अब आप ही सोचिये कि इस १४ रुपये ९ आने मे किसानों की कार्टेज और दूसरी चीजें भी शामिल रहती हैं जब कि ९ पये और कुछ आने वे पूजीपति जो चीनी बनाते हैं वे गन्ने मे लेते हैं, तो ऐसी हालत में किसानों की बेहतरी कैसे होगी। अब सरकार को किसानो की उपज से काफी आमदनी होती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को टी और जूट पर जो वह टैक्स लगाती है उसमे काफी इनकम होती है और इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप किसानो को इतना प्रोत्साहन और मदद दें जिससे कि वह अपनी जमीन का सुधार कर सकें।

अभी हमारे प्रधान मत्री महोदय ने अहमदाबाद मे कहा कि ११ करोड एकड जमीन ऐसी है जिसका कि बटवारा हो सकता है तो मै कहूगा किइसमे हमारी सरकार को जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाना चाहिये। जितना कदम उठाया है सन्तोषप्रद है, लेकिन इतना कदम उठाने से काम नही चल सकता। इसलिये हमको शीघ्रता करनी चाहिये। श्री नन्दा जी तो गाधीवादी हैं, वे गाधी जी के साथ रहे हैं। गाधी जी रात दिन परिश्रम करते थे, कभी रात मे दो घटे सोते थे कभी तीन घटे, और साढे तीन बजे से तो रोज उठकर काम करना शरू कर देते थे। यदि हम इतना परिश्रम नही करेंगे तो हमारा देश आगे नही बढेगा। इसलिये प्लानिंग कमीशन को जरूरत है कि देश को आगे बढाने के लिये भूमि सुधार के लिये अच्छे खाद, अच्छे बीज, कर्जा और पानी का इन्तिजाम करे। इन सारी चीजो को किये बिना भमि सुधार नही हो सकता। सरकार को अब इस काम को और आगे के लिये नही छोडना चाहिये। काग्रेस कार्य समिति ने कहा है कि इस काम को सन् १९५९ के अन्त तक खत्म कर देना चाहिये। लेकिन इसके इम्पलीमेंटेशन मे समय लगेगा। असल झगडा तो इम्पलीमेंटेशन का ही है। इसलिये मै कहता हूं कि सरकार को जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाना चाहिये और भूमि सुधार का ऐसा खाका दुनिया और हिन्दुस्तान के सामने रखना चाहिये जिसको लोग समझ सकें और काम में लाये।

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): This resolution is a very simple one, and I wish that the Ministry or the ruling party which has not so far accepted, or agreed to act upon the land reforms will at least accept or agree to review the position which, we have so far achieved The history of land reforms in our country is the most disconcerting history that we have known so far I do not think any reform has had so many ups and downs as this land reform has had The reasons for that are very evident so far as I am concerned

The change in the Congress or the ruling party's membership and the influence that is growing within it, of the landlords in the past few years have been responsible mainly to almost scuttle the whole scheme of land reforms Both the first Five Year Plan and the second Five Year Plan have very clearly and definitely given a kind of correct understanding of the necessity of land reforms and yet, after ten years of rule, we find the ruling party discussing very seriously whether land reforms should ever be implemented or not, whether land reforms are going to increase the food production or not, whether land reforms are really going to democratize the nation's democratic structure or not I am really surprised at the way in which this Government which talks of the socialist pattern of society on the one hand, refuses to implement land reforms even in the minutest form on the other

Shri M P Mishra (Begusarai): Land reforms of your conception

Shri Nagi Reddy: Off my conception, of course Of course, the Congress has not accepted the land reforms of the conception of the Planning Commission for the very simple reason that the ruling party has refused to implement them, except in tall talk, and I should almost say that they have accepted it in words just to deceive the people on the question of the progress of the country

Shri M. P. Mishra: Kerala Government

Shri Nagi Reddy: Yes, the Kerala Government started it six months ago But the Congress Government has been there for ten years I would like them to search their hearts, and see whether they themselves have done anything towards the proper implementation of their own programmes Therefore it is that I am appealing to the Congress party and to the leaders of the Congress party, the rulers of the Congress party, that they should at least search their hearts and come out in the open If they are not ready to implement the land reforms, let them tell the country so in the open "We are not prepared to implement the land reforms" But let them not again deceive the people by telling them that they want to implement the reforms but yet they want some time to do that, as if ten years were not enough

I should like to remind the Congress that the Karachi Congress had given a programme which is not yet implemented till this day It was in 1929 that the Karachi Congress told the country that if we had to improve production, these reforms will have to be carried out I would like to ask how far we have achieved Even in regard to tenancy legislation, we have not achieved anything even though there might been here and there a few reforms just on the statute-book Talking loud or enacting a law are by themselves not enough To implement the measures with the very same seriousness with which we bring in the law is also a necessity

I would like the rulers to review the whole position of their tenancy laws and see whether anything tangible has been implemented, and if it is not implemented, see why it is not implemented If it has yet to be implemented, they must see how it has to be implemented. Our Prime Minister has told the country quite a number of times that the implementation of tenancy law is the most important and immediate necessity for the country We know that in my own State where the tenancy reform has been passed, 50 per cent of the produce goes to the tenant as against the recommendation of the Planning Commission But then the Planning Commission's recommendations are all scuttled and thrown overboard That is the general rule of the party in power We know also that immediately when the tenancy law was passed, hundreds of thousands of tenants have been thrown out of the land Do we not know that in our country which has a large number of illiterates, the tenants do not have the rights in writing? Do we not know that in our country which is illiterate and which has had a feudal set-up till yesterday, the tenants do not have the protection unless the Government comes forward to give them protection not only in law but through the administration?

I should like to know in how many cases the Government in any State has taken into its head to see that even the limited reforms that the State has passed have been implemented and to what extent the administration has been useful to the tenants who have been suffering Therefore the Government must understand the difficulties of the poorer classes in the country

We have been talking in this House quite a number of times of incentives to production for the bigger people, the monopolists Incentive is the watch word which is used for greater production We have been using the word incentive for the sake of millionaires I would like to know what

is the incentive that we have given to the man in the street, the man who actually tills the land, the man who goes into the fields day and night. Yet, except a few sympathetic words and crocodile tears which we see here now and then, nothing tangible has been done.

Let us take the question seriously. Land reform is a big thing. To distribute the land of the landlord might be a very difficult problem. But after ten years of rule, have we tried seriously to distribute even the cultivable waste land which is in the hands of the Government? Has at least any serious trial been made? Of course, a trial has been made, and I very well remember that the Congressmen who had been to jail have been getting land enough in my own State, and the lands of the agricultural labourers have been naturally taken away from their hands to provide land for the sake of Congressmen who had suffered so much during the days of the satyagraha and struggle for freedom. Except that type of distribution which has taken place during these ten years, what has been done?

I would like the Congress Government to review the position of the past so many years and see how much of the cultivable land which is in the hands of the Government has been distributed up to this day. Therefore it is that I request the Government to accept this very innocuous resolution.

Let us review the whole position and see at least after ten years where we stand, how we should act and also know the way in which we should proceed. This hazy way is not the proper way. Now, a new argument has begun within the Congress party as to why people should come and ask for the distribution of land when you are not prepared to distribute the wealth in the cities. That is a great question, and that is put as though those people who are against the distribution of land now are immediately prepared to see that all the industries are socialized and that all wealth which is in the hands of millionaires is pooled for the interests of the country. I wish they are really serious about it and fight for it seriously. But they are not.

Is it not a fact, and do they not understand that no industrial revolution in any country has ever been successful unless there has been land reform first? Is it not a fact that every industrial revolution has been a revolution for the sake of the formation of capital and that the formation of capital can never take place properly unless there is land reform first? Is it not a fact that consumers' capacity to purchase in our country can be increased only after the distribution of land? Is it not a fact that to democratise the life of the people within the villages, land reform is the most essential thing? How many times I have seen with my own eyes agricultural labourers not allowed to exercise their democratic right of voting! Comrade Gopalan, who was with me in the days of the elections in Andhra, has seen how in my own district agricultural labourers have been thrown back from the polling station by the magic wand of the power which the landlord holds within the village. A few days back, in my district, in Kadiri taluk, a landlord actually put out the two eyes of a tenant simply because the tenant would not come forward and act upon his orders. Unfortunately, the tenant happened to be a Harijan. So, the landlords' hold over the villages can be curtailed only if there is land reform.

Some people ask, what is Kerala doing? I might say that in Kerala the Tenancy Act has not only been passed, but also implemented. There the administration is not on the side of the landlords; it is on the side of the tenants who are illiterate, who have no rights in this country and who cannot justifiably fight for their rights without the help of the Government from behind. There the cultivable

[Shri Nagi Reddi]

waste lands are being distributed even within a year of their coming to power But after ten years of power, there is not a single Congress State where they have seriously started to distribute these lands There is not a single Congress State where they are thinking seriously of the implementation of the land reforms

Therefore, I request the Congress Ministry to accept this resolution and place it on record Let us review the whole position and see that justice is done in the interests of the poorer classes of the country, so that we may march forward towards the socialist pattern of society

Shri Vasudevan Nair. Mr Deputy-Speaker, there is full agreement on one question between all the parties in this country between this side of the House and the other side and that is that we are in a mass We are facing very serious difficulties Our plan is in a crisis Agricultural production is very low After ten years of freedom we have to import foodgrains from other countries worth hundreds of crores of rupees every year Really we are in a vicious circle

From the beginning of our national movement, it was accepted by all parties and sections of our people that the only way of progress for our country, which is mainly agrigarian is that of basic land legislation But what has happened to those promises made by the ruling party? I do no wish to go over the ground covered by the previous speakers so efficiently I would like to call the policy enunciated by the ruling party as a go slow policy The recent decision of the A I C C at Hyderabad to appoint again a sub-committee to go into the details of the problem and to examine whether fixation of ceiling on land is after all a good and healthy measure that will help to increase production, again shows that the ruling party is dodging the issue I do not know whether it is deliberate or not Perhaps the leadership is forced to take such decisions to dodge this issue.

But the result is clear After ten years of freedom, no State in our country has succeeded in implementing any kind of basic land reforms In the last session, in answer to a question, our Planning Minister was pleased to state that in almost all the States, Governments are contemplating on land reforms This is really a strange kind of contemplation They are contemplating on the land reforms and the necessity of fixation of ceiling for nearly 10 years! Most of the States are continuing that contemplation But fortunately, from papers we understand that the Congress Working Committee has very recently come to a decision that before 31st December, 1959 throughout the whole of this country, all Governments should implement land reforms, including fixation of ceilings on the present holdings

I agree that in certain States in India, measures were taken to fix ceiling of land on future holdings But in the present decision of the Congress Working Committee, it is stated that steps should be taken to fix ceiling on land as far as the present holdings are concerned But I have a fear and I would urge upon the hon Planning Minister to find a way out We all know that our landlords are very clever They have taken this signal from the decision of the Congress Working Committee that at least after all these dodgings, deliberations, go-slow policy, etc, this ceiling is going to come in some form or another, because of the pressure from millions of peasantry in this country and the strength of the democratic movement, that reform is going to come There is no doubt left in my mind that by the time the State Governments take steps to fix ceiling on land, there will be absolutely no land left, because already the landlords have taken the signal that "Before 31st December, 1959, there is going to be ceiling on land; so be prepared"! I do not say

that this decision is deliberately meant for that, but the result is that all kinds of manipulations will be there. There will be all kinds of division and transfer of land, so that when the law comes into effect, there will be practically no land left for fixing the ceiling.

What are we going to do to prevent this eventuality? I think some hon. Members referred to the fact that this is a subject mainly concerned with the State Governments. I would urge upon the Planning Minister at least to think about this problem, consult the Law Ministry to bring forward some kind of legislation, if possible in this House, or to advise the State Governments to resort to some kind of preliminary legislation to prevent this eventuality. Otherwise, what is the use? We have had experience in the past. The Planning Commission itself has pointed out that even though fixity of tenure was there in many States, though land legislation was there to that effect, nearly 57 per cent. of the tenants in the whole of this country were evicted, in spite of the fact that many States went ahead with land legislation. The Planning Commission has recommended that all these cases should be re-examined and the land should be given back to them. Now my appeal to the Minister is this. Even if the Central Government or the ruling party or many of the State Governments are not prepared to go ahead boldly in this direction, they should at least allow those States which are prepared to do something in the matter to go ahead. I refer to this because I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister—he may not know it—that the Kerala Legislative Assembly has passed the Jenmikaram Abolition Bill. It is a simple Bill and that Bill has come before the Central Government for the President's assent, I think eight months or a year back. That Bill is still sleeping in the files of the Central Government for the last one year and we hear that there is an objection from the Home Ministry that this Bill cannot be given assent, because as a result of the Bill certain religious institutions, which are at present having certain income, will be deprived of a part of the income after 8 years when compensation will be paid. That was the view taken by the Home Ministry of the Government of India. I do not know about the Planning Commission. The Home Ministry have asked the State Governments to see to it that the present income of these religious institutions should be the very same. They should assure that those incomes remain the same for all time to come. How are the State Governments going to solve the land problem when this is the attitude taken by the Central Government?

So my request is that the Home Ministry or the Planning Commission should reverse this decision, if there is such a decision. Because, the other Bill that is before our State Assembly is a comprehensive agrarian reforms Bill. Now there is no use our State Government, or for that matter any State Government, passing any such legislation if this is going to be the attitude of the Central Government, so far as land reforms are concerned. Let the Government abolish this go-slow policy and let them allow others to pass ahead, if they are not prepared to do that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there any Members from Madhya Pradesh or Madras? I find there are none. So, I will call a Member from Mysore.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): During the past 10 to 12 years we have talked very much about land reforms and the land problem. After the advent of independence what the Congress did was that they abolished landlordism, jagirdari and vested interests to some extent. Now we feel that we have not moved very briskly in the direction of land reforms. We have told the masses that land reforms would be introduced and the tiller of the land will become the owner of the land. Now, after ten years, we are still shouting that the tiller of the land should become the owner of the land. I may not be

[Shri Thimmaiah]

wrong when I say that in our country if the masses were educated enough to understand the promises given by the Government or the party, I do not think today the party in power would have been returned to power, because their promises to the masses are yet to be implemented, our promises are yet to be fulfilled.

I am one of those who belong to the landless labour. I do not belong to a family of landlords. I have seen with my own eyes a lot of labourers, landless labourers, who are being exploited by the landlords without any mercy. There are still lots of people in this country who are beggars, who have got no employment, who are not getting even the work of a labourer. Our country being mainly agricultural, our Government should have thought of first solving the problem of land and giving something to the people, as something is better than nothing. In China, for instance, they did it. Of course, their method was different. But, all the same, they did it within a short time and now they have no problem like ours.

We have to distribute land to the people who deserve it, people who want to till the land. I know that will lead to fragmentation and sub-division and will impair production of food. But people cannot understand these things, because a majority of them are uneducated. Of course, I for myself can very well understand that fragmentation will harm production.

In Japan, for example, every family is getting two acres of land. There the production has not decreased. Their standard of life has not decreased. They have adopted intensive cultivation and have increased the production of foodgrains. Why not we do it here also? Here in the ryotwari areas if a family has got three acres of land, both the husband and wife work in the field. They bring the manure and do all sorts of work and get an increased yield. In the bigger estates the landlord, because he is a rich man, only invests some money without taking any personal interest in cultivation. So the yield is very much less there. Therefore, I am not prepared to accept the view that land reforms will hamper production and the production will go down.

For the past ten years we have been telling the labour that land will be given to the tiller of the land. Even if the production is bound to go down, still, as we have found remedies for other evils, why not we find something for this also? Why should we not be a little more generous and kind to the poor people who are tilling the land? After all, we must remember that a majority of people are poor. Now we speak of socialistic pattern of society. What is socialistic pattern of society? Is it to compare our life to that of an American richman? Are we to have the maximum standard of living like a richman in America? I do not object to that. We must strive to achieve that standard of living. But, in the existing circumstances, we have to think of our own brethren, who are poor and ignorant. We will have to give them something. We cannot go back on our promises.

Of course, I do not say that we should arbitrarily distribute the land without any regard to the principles of natural justice. Now what have we done for the tiller? We have not done anything. But, thanks to the Government, they are now taking it up seriously and they are going to introduce some reform. About those reforms a talk is going on that they do not want to put a ceiling on existing holdings and that they want to put a ceiling on future acquisition. But there is no land to acquire at all. To tell you the truth, all the land is monopolised.

What these people, who have got big estates of land, say is that the standard of life will go down. How can the standard of life go down? Is a man depending only upon land as his main profession? I am an M.P., who does not own land. There are so many M.Ps. without land. So, what differ-

ence does it make? His standard of life will not go down to the extent of land I do not have land. At least, all his land will not be taken away His standard of life will be there Therefore I say that ceiling on the existing land will have to be kept to some extent I do not say that you distribute the land to everyone and whoever does not deserve it I want you to see that a man, who can till the land, must get it I also say that the ceiling on existing land is necessary and is indispensable under the existing circumstances of the country If you want to enthuse the masses of this country, if you want to see that the masses feel that they have got something and that they are getting something and if you want to see that a new spirit is inculcated in the masses, you will have to give land to the common men and satisfy them.

Lastly, there is another argument advanced by our friends, who have got large estates of land and that is, "Why are you bothered about the *ryots*"? They use the word "*ryoti*" I only use the word "*ryot*" to define the poor peasants and not the big landlords They say, "Why are you bothered about the land-owners? Why do you worry about their ceiling? Why don't you put a ceiling on those who have lots of money in the banks"? Of course, I am also one of those who believe in ceiling on personal income But we discussed the same Resolution of ceiling on income and the House decided that in order to give for some time an incentive to produce more wealth in the country ceiling on personal income is not necessary Nevertheless, we have got a certain ceiling on the personal income of people What is the industrial policy of our country? The very industrial policy of the country to some extent is a sort of a ceiling on the monied people of this country The private sector would have opened all these three steel plants and would have earned crores of rupees But today Government have undertaken these three plants and the Government is opening them. It is in the public sector which belongs to the people All these taxes, i.e., wealth-tax, expenditure tax and such other taxes, are ceilings on personal income. We are in a way putting a ceiling on personal income also Therefore, I submit in all humility that Government should come forward seriously with land reforms and that they should introduce them as early as possible.

Shri M. C. Jain: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, though I do not subscribe to the remedy suggested by the hon. Mover of this Resolution to solve this vital problem, I congratulate and thank him for drawing the attention of this House and through this House of the whole country to this vital problem. I do not subscribe to the remedy because the Resolution says that a committee of this House be appointed to assess the progress so far made I fail to understand what the committee will do The assessment, so far as I know, has not only been made but is being continuously made There is the report of the Planning Commission on the review of the First Five Year Plan Then there is the note by the hon Planning Minister himself which was circulated in September, 1957

In this very connection my neighbour, Shri Mishra, has given notice of a substitute motion He says that the House feels gratified for the progress already made in this regard I cannot subscribe to this Resolution. The House cannot at all feel gratified for the progress so far made with regard to land reforms How can the House feel gratified if the Planning Commission itself is not gratified and if the hon Planning Minister himself is not gratified? In this connection I may be allowed to quote briefly from the reports of the Planning Commission as well as from the note of the hon. Planning Minister Here, on page 320, para 12, the Planning Commission says

> "Apart from delays in undertaking legislation needed for the protection of tenants and variations in the rights offered to them in different States, frequent

[Shri M. C. Jain]

changes in detail in the legislation which was enacted and the complex rules which followed the legislation tended to some extent to defeat the objects of land reform In many of the tenancy laws resumption was permitted only on grounds of personal cultivation, but owing to difficulties of definition, no less than that of enforcement, it would appear that considerable resumption of land took place Sometimes this took the form of so-called voluntary surrenders Although the area which a land-owner could resume was limited, in several States demarcation between the resumable and the non-resumable areas did not take place within a prescribed period so that the security afforded to the tenant remained incomplete The experience of the First Five Year Plan emphasises the importance of efficient administration of land reform legislation and of informed and well-organised public opinion in every local community"

Generally speaking, this did not happen

This is what the Planning Commission says

Similarly, the note circulated by the hon Planning Minister himself says the following regarding this very problem, i e, the problem of enforcement

"In several States land reform measures have been enacted slowly and without adequate arrangements for administration Both the pace and the content of such measures are affected to a large extent by social and political pressures and conflicting attitudes It is not surprising in these circumstances if many gaps are left and the law by its own inherent weakness, apart from administrative difficulties, fails to serve the object fully In a large number of States tenancy reform laws have had to be continuously amended from time to time as they were found either ineffective or unsatisfactory" .....so on and and so forth.

Therefore, when I say that—so far as the assessment is concerned, it is already there—the main problem is as to what can be done now and how can the policy enunciated in the Second Five Year Plan with regard to land reforms be implemented

In this connection I want to emphasise two aspects of the problem. One is the problem of ejected tenants and the other problem is that of the ceiling In the short time at my disposal I do not want to raise the problem of reasonable rent because the problem of fair rent is connected with the security of tenure When there is no security of tenure, whatever the law may be, there cannot be fair rent Therefore, I am concentrating only on two aspects, i.e, the problem of ejected tenants and the problem of ceiling

Even these two problems are interconnected So far as the problem of ceiling is concerned I find that doubts are being created with regard to this though already the policy is clear The Planning Commission wants it The Government has decided that there should be a ceiling on land, yet I heard ominous voices raised against this policy Even sometimes hon Ministers of the Government and some important Congress leaders, apart from other rightist parties in the country, raised their voice—and sometimes a very strong voice—against this policy However I am thankful that the sub-committee recently appointed by the All-India Congress Committee has come to a definite conclusion that there will be ceiling and that they have fixed a time limit

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is another committee which is going to be appointed

Shri M. C. Jain: Of course, I want to emphasise that a sufficient period

has already elapsed and now that the committee has taken a final decision, there will be no more delay So far as those people are concerned, i.e., those who raised their voices against ceiling, their main arguments are that there should be ceiling on other incomes also, i e, non-agricultural income They say that if there is ceiling on land, there will be less production So far as ceiling on other incomes is concerned, I entirely agree with them and I want to emphasise that unless this Government decides to have ceiling on other incomes, i e, urban income, industrial income and income in other sectors, there will be this constant bickering and bitterness that one sector only is affected

16 hrs.

I am glad that even in this regard, though our Prime Minister sometimes back resisted this move, and objected to it, yet, there is a step further now and our leaders, High up, are thinking of fixing a ceiling on other incomes also Why I have mentioned this point here is because, I feel that unless there is a clear policy and a clear implementation of the policy, i e, side by side simultaneously, we fix the ceiling on other income, it will be very difficult to implement this policy Therefore I plead that if we want to implement land reforms or to amend the laws and to effectively implement them, we must fix a ceiling on other incomes also

There is also another question involved, that is, loyalty to our principles Unless we are loyal to our principles, we cannot enforce or implement these policies In this connection also I cannot do better than quote Shri Dhebar who has written a very beautiful article in the Congress Economic Review of Feb 1958 He says with regard to the land problem.

> "Let us take the problem of land Have we been able to abolish the fear of evictions from the mind of the tenants? The farmer, wrinkled and worried, is eagerly waiting for the title to the land on which he, and perhaps his old father, have spent a lifetime of toil, sweat and tears His is a claim for bare justice He wants stability. There are other interests, however . ! He who labours must have the first claim Here is a test of our loyalty to the values of a new way of life There is similarly a demand for application of ceilings This is necessary in the country's interest apart from being just. We fumble for solution It is not that the solutions are not there There is lack of clarity, neither on the subject matter nor on the solution, but on the basic issue of 'basic loyalty'

Therefore, it is a test whether we are loyal to our ideals With all the emphasis at my command, with all the humility, I say to the Planning Minister that the time has come when we should show our loyalty to these ideals Where are our ideals? There are several organisations including the Congress Here, we have tenants The tenants are there, the landlords are there, labourers are there; employers are there There is a continuing conflict of interest How can any organisation, how can any party progress further when this conflict is continuously there?

Because of shortage of time, I cannot make other points I plead, if this vital problem is to be solved, the Government and the top leadership will have to take a firmer attitude and if anybody is found who is not loyal to the ideal, there must be some punishment for that If that attitude is adopted, I feel that this problem will be solved

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हौर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने भूमि-सुधारो के सम्बन्ध मे जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है, उस पर कई माननीय सदस्यो ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये है। इसमे कोई

[श्री जगदीश अवस्थी]

सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारे देश में जहां और अनेक प्रमुख समस्यायें हैं, वहां एक प्रमुख समस्या भूमि सम्बन्धी है । इस देश की लगभग नब्बे प्रतिशत जनसंख्या भूमि पर—खेती पर—ही निर्भर है । स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने के पश्चात कई राज्य सरकारो ने प्रयत्न किये कि भूमि सम्बन्धी कुछ कानून बनाये जायें और कुछ राज्यो ने कानून बनाये भी, लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी सफलता मिलनी चाहिये थी, वह प्राप्त नही हुई । जब देश परतन्त्र था, तब यह कहा जाता था कि इस देश मे जब तक जमीदारी प्रथा कायम रहेगी, तब तक कभी भी भूमि का ठीक सुधार नही हो सकता, क्योंकि जमीदार लोग किसानो से अधिक लगान लेते है और उनकी बेदखलिया करते है, इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि जमीदारी प्रथा समाप्त की जाए । मै उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कहता हू । उत्तर प्रदेश मे जमीदारी प्रथा समाप्त हो गई है, लेकिन उस समय की प्रमुख समस्याये, अर्थात अत्यधिक लगान लेना और बेदखलिया करना, आज भी ज्यों की त्यो बनी हुई है । जब वहा जमीदारी प्रथा कायम थी, तो राज्य सरकार किसानो से सोलह करोड रुपये रेवेन्यू के लेती थी । जमीदारी समाप्त होने के बाद उनका लगान कम होना चाहिये था, लेकिन वह सोलह करोड से बढ़ कर बाईस करोड हो गया है, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि आज किसानो में भूमि-सुधार के प्रति कोई उत्साह शेष नहीं रह गया है और उन्हें उसमे कोई आकर्षण नजर नही आता है । जहा तक बेदखलियो का सम्बन्ध है, उन मे भी कोई कमी नही हुई है । मै यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि जब बेदखलियां जारी है और अत्यधिक लगान लिया जा रहा है, तो फिर चाहे आप कोई भी कानून बनाये, उससे कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है । उत्तर प्रदेश मे आज भी अस्सी प्रतिशत जोतें अलाभप्रद है । जब किसान को इस पेशे से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है, तो नैतिकता की दृष्टि से यह उचित नहीं है कि उनसे मालगुजारी वसूल की जाए । जब उनको आमदनी ही नहीं होती तो फिर मालगुजारी किस चीज की ? इसलिये मै चाहता हू कि केन्द्रीय सरकार सिद्धान्त रूप से इसको स्वीकार करे कि जिन प्रदेशों मे जमीदारी प्रथा समाप्त हो गई है, जहा लगान के बदले मालगुजारी ली जाती है, वहा अलाभकर जोतों से मालगुजारी लेना समाप्त कर देना चाहिये । जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, उत्तर प्रदेश में अस्सी प्रतिशत जोते अलाभकर है । यह कहा जा सकता है कि अगर मेरे सुझाव को क्रियान्वित किया गया, तो जो राजस्व इकट्ठा होता है, वह बहुत कम हो जायेगा । कुछ करोड रुपये कम हो सकते है, लेकिन उस कमी को आप बडे बडे लोगो से, शक्कर मिल-मालिको से पूरा कर सकते है, जिनकी तरफ करोडों रुपये बकाया पडे है । अगर सरकार इस सुझाव पर अमल करेगी, तो इससे किसानो मे चेतना प्राप्त होगी कि स्वराज्य मिलने से हमको सुख प्राप्त हुआ है ।

इसके बाद मै यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि बेदखलियो को रोका जाना चाहिये । अन्य राज्यो की तरह उत्तर प्रदेश मे भी सरकार ने इस आशय के कानून बनाये, लेकिन उसमे सफलता नही मिल रही है । हमको देखना है कि वहा बेदखलिया होने का मूल कारण क्या है । जिन माननीय सदस्यो का गावों के जीवन से सम्बन्ध है, वे जानते है कि उत्तर प्रदेश मे सब से छोटा रेवेन्यू आफिसर—जिसको पहले पटवारी कहते थे और जिसको अब लेखपाल कहा जाता है—इन बेदखलियो की जड है ; अगर बेदखलिया कराने के लिये कोई उत्तरदायी है, तो वह इन लेखपालों का भ्रष्टाचारी वर्ग है, जो कि गाव गाव मे मौजूद हैं । जिस जमीन को कोई किसान दस बीस साल

से जोतता आया है, उसको दूसरे के नाम चढ़ा दिया जाता है और जब कोर्ट से सूचना मिलती है, तब ही किसान को मालूम होता है कि उसके खिलाफ़ बेदखली का मुकदमा दायर किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जो भी किसान चाहे, वह आठ आने दे कर जिन्सवार खतौनी ले सकता है—जो जमीन वह जोतता है, उसका एबस्ट्रैक्ट रिकार्ड ले सकता है। मैं चाहता हू कि निश्चित रूप से राज्य सरकारों को यह आदेश दे दिया जाय कि लेखपाल आनवार्य रूप से और बिशुल्क, वर्ष में दो बार हरेक किसान परिवार को उसकी खतौनी दे, जिससे उसको मालूम हो जाए कि जो जमीन हम जोतते हैं, उस पर हमारा हक है और हमारा नाम चढ़ा हुआ है। अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा, तो आज जो हजारो मुकदमे बेदखलियो के कचहरियो में चल रहे हैं, वे बन्द हो जायेंगे। आज तो स्थिति यह है कि किसान को मालूम भी नही पडता है और खेत दूसरे के नाम चढ जाता है। इसलिये राज्य सरकारो को इस तरह का आदेश दे देना चाहिये।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) किसान अब भी ले सकता है।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी वह वालेन्टरी है, अनिवार्य रूप से नहीं है। मैं चाहता हू कि उसको अनिवार्य कर दिया जाए, ताकि इस प्रकार की बेदखलियो से और मुकदमेबाजी से किसानो को छटकारा मिल सके। जिस प्रकार कत्ल, डकैती और अन्य मुकदमो में प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट अन्त तक—सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक—काम में आती है, उसी प्रकार पटवारी या लेखपाल झूठ सच जो कुछ भी अपने कागजो में लिख देता है, वही आखिर तक काम आता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि, राज्य सरकारो को यह आदेश दिया जाए कि किसानो को अनिवार्य रूप से और नि शुल्क खतौनी वर्ष में दो बार उपलब्ध की जाय, ताकि बेदखलिया कम हो।

आज भूमि की सब से बड़ी समस्या अधिकतम और न्यनतम जोत कायम करने की है। अगर हम देश में सचमुच सच्चा और वास्तविक समाजवाद कायम करना चाहते हैं तो हमको धन और धरती की अल्पतम और अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करनी पडेगी। उत्तर प्रदेश के विषय मे मैं कहना चाहता हू कि हर एक ऐसे किसान परिवार को कम से कम सवा छ एकड़ भूमि मिलनी चाहिये, जिसमे पाच व्यक्ति हो। अधिकतम सीमा तीस एकड से अधिक न रखी जाये। इस तरह उन हजारो किसान परिवारो और खेतिहर मजदूरो को भूमि मिल सकेगी, जिनके पास कोई भूमि नही है। स्वतत्रता प्राप्ति के समय जिनके पास पहले ही हजारो एकड भूमि थी, उन्होने और एलाटमेंट करवा कर अपनी जमीन और बढा ली है। बडे बडे लोग सुरसा की तरह जमीन पर अपना कब्जा बढ़ा रहे हैं। जब अल्पतम और अधिकतम जोत निश्चित कर दी जायेगी, तब हम समझेंगे कि हमारे देश में सच्चा समाजवाद कायम हो सकता है। मैं निवेदन करूगा कि इन सुझावो को केन्द्र के मत्री राज्य सरकारो के पास भेजें, जिससे कि हम भूमि सम्बन्धी सुधारो को कर सकें।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat) West Bengal is a standing example of the ingenuity of the ruling Congress Party in so formulating land legislation that landlords can keep their land holdings intact, because in West Bengal we have got a prescribed ceiling, and yet today this very Congress Government which originally said that they were going to have four lakhs of acres for distribution today says that it has not got more than 16,000 acres This is the position One cannot but ask what has happened Is it that really landlords did not have any land? Not at all.

I come from a constituency in the Sunderbans where we had landlords owning 1,000 or 2,000 bighas of land, and today you will find in those areas

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

that this land has been divided up, *mala fide* transfers have taken place, so that the son, the daughter-in-law, the child that is born, the child that is yet to be born, have all been registered and the land has been distributed, and we find there is hardly any land which is available for distribution to the landless These landless peasants went to Sunderbans and not only cleared the jungles fighting with snakes and tigers—Sunderbans was famous for its tigers—but actually tilled that land, and now they have been thrown out, thousands and thousands have been evicted

Not only that This is more interesting The ingenuity of our landlords is, I think, limitless They have entered what is known as the B Form, that is in respect of the land which is to revert back to Government Some of them have done it In the meantime landless peasant refugees came to buy land The landlord thought "I may get bonds or I may not get bonds in so many years Let me sell by the backdoor some land to the refugee and he can get a loan Then I can even sell this land which I have entered in the B Form to Government" You will find that transactions have taken place and money has been taken by the land'ord Now Government says to the refugee "This is our land how can you take it?" The refugee is asked to go to the civil court and fight it out, with the result he loses his land and also his money The landlord gains He will gain finally from the Government again, on top of that, by getting bonds or whatever the money is.

Not only that A very interesting case came to my notice only the other day We talk so much of co-operatives and joint stock companies, we say that we must have big farms in order to be able to have more production Especially my Punjab friends are always talking about it The other day I went to my constituency and there I came across a very ingenious method by which the landlords are trying to overcome the land legislation, taking advantage of the fact that co-operatives and joint stock companies are exempted from the ceiling. I believe the Palchoudhury Estate—I do not want to say whether our Member here herself is a member of that particular trust or not—in Radha Nagar in Sunderbans have about a thousand bighas of land They have formed it into a charitable trust They have one temple somewhere in Nadia to which they pay money for some pooja It was found that in the whole year they pay probably Rs 100 or Rs 135 for pooja and so many thousands are credited to the Lloyds Bank When we go to the Minister, he says. "This, of course, is true We also have got information, but what can I do? It is a charitable trust covered by religious

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) Tinge

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. "religious tinge", as my friend says This has resulted in the landlord being empowered today to throw out so many of the landless sharecroppers, who were there They have been evicted their houses have been burnt down litigation after litigation is going on

Next door to it is a company One Shri Mukerjee has started a fishery and agricultural joint stock company His wife his daughter his son, his relations, his *naib*, all are members of that Now, the joint stock company cannot be touched

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad) What about the unborn one?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The unborn one may be there, I did not check up

In this way, this joint stock company also has been able to keep the land In the last two years eviction has been so thoroughly carried out that now you will not find a single

sharecropper there Hundreds of bighas of land are there Government says "What can we do? You go to a civil court" Is it possible for the sharecropper, the landless peasant, to go to court? It is not possible In spite of ceilings, this question of completely by passing land reforms is there in our State We have pleaded again and again that let there be an ordinance banning evictions for a period, and then give lands to each one of these persons, and after that, you decide In the States where there are no ceilings at present people have already started dividing up the land, transferring it or selling it, with the result that by the time you impose ceilings, there will be no land available for distribution

The other point is that actually it is not the poor that get it, it is the rich who get a little more Again, who is going to buy that land except those who have got some money? I am pleading this question when it has come to the forefront because there are sub committees set up by the Congress, and they have also advocated that land will have to be distributed but it is better to give it to those who have less lands than to the landless We have always been talking about the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are landless But unless we do something to give some land to them, how can we change their social and economic status? However much we may talk about it unless we give them even the smallest bit of land for their use which they can till it is no use

We say that they must increase production But how is it possible unless land is first distributed to them? Even a small bit of land will give the landless man a power to fight against the landlord, against the usuary and against the various pressures that are there in society in the villages particulary After that we can get them together under co-operative societes, and give them State help, then they can go in for intensive cultivation Then, we can give them all sorts of help; then, they can produce more That is the way to increase production

Lastly, I would say a word about the question of trying to get back the land by illegal transfer A number of evictions have already taken place, unless Government do something in this matter by giving some sort of legal aid, quick legal aid and cheap legal aid, in order to enable the peasant to fight his case, it is no use passing resolutions, and it is no use saying that illegal transfers and resumptions should be nullified, and that the land should be given back to the peasant It is not possible for the peasant to fight for long in the civil courts

In our State, after the tremendous peasant movement, we have been able to get for the sharecropper a bigger share in the produce of paddy, and we have actually implemented it through some sort of *bhagchows* or sharecropper boards, where the sharecropper and his representatives and the landlord and his representatives are there In front of the agricultural officer who is given a semi-judicial position, the decision is taken Some sort of thing like this must be set up in the villages, in the districts, in the taluk headquarters so that the peasant is able to get back the land taken away by illegal transfers It is no use merely putting ceilings, unless we are really sincere about giving some land, even a small bit of land, we shall not be able to circumvent the ingenuity of the landlord

श्री गणपति राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं कभी सरकार का जो आदर्श है और जिसको उसने अपने सामने रखा है ध्यान में लाता हू तो मेरा हृदय गद्‌गद् हो जाता है लेकिन जब मैं उसकी कार्यशीलता को देखता हू तथा उसकी तरफ ध्यान देता हू तो मेरा दिल बैठ जाता है। सरकार कहती है कि हम जनकल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं, हम राम राज्य यहां स्थापित करना चाहते

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

है लेकिन उस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिये जो कदम उठाये जाते हैं वे बहुत ही असन्तोषजनक है।

मुझे आश्चर्य और दुख होता है यह देख कर कि आज जब कि देश का किसान जो कि सब को रोटी देता है, उसके बाल बच्चे अच्छी रोटी खा सकने में असमर्थ हैं, वह मजदूर जो कपड़ा तैयार करके लोगो के तन ढकता है उसका तन कपड़े के बगैर रहता है और जाड़े के दिनो में वह ठिठुरता रहता है, वह मजदूर जो दूसरो को मकान बना कर देता है, और उनके रहने का साधन पैदा करता है जो दूसरो को अट्टालिकायें बना कर देता है वही दिल्ली शहर में सड़को पर सोता है और अपना वक्त गुजारता है। इस तरह से किस तरह राम राज्य की स्थापना हो सकती है।

हम सब एक जिम्मेदार पार्टी के सदस्य हैं और हमारे ऊपर आज देश को बनाने अथवा देश को बिगाड़ने की जिम्मेदारी है। जहा तक भूमि सुधार की समस्या का सम्बन्ध है, उसको करने का हमने वचन लिया हुआ है और हमने कह रखा है कि हम इसको कर के रहेंगे। मैं चाहता हू कि हमारा सब से पहला काम यही होना चाहिये कि हम भूमि की जो समस्या है उसको हल करे। इस वचन को दस वर्ष लिये हुये हो गये हैं और मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज भी इस सदन के अन्दर कोई भी इसके सम्बन्ध में हम बिल नही ला सके हैं। मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हू कि उत्तर प्रदेश मे सब से पहले भूमि सुधार कानून पास हुआ था। लेकिन जब मैं उस कानून की कार्यशीलता को देखता हू तो मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि भूमि सुधारो के नाम पर, किसानो को, शिकमीदारो को जमीनें तो दी गई थी लेकिन मुकदमा चला करके, इजैकशन सूट चला करके ६० प्रतिशत और ६५ प्रतिशत खेत उनके हाथो में से निकाल लिये गये हैं। मैं दूसरे प्रदेशों की बात नही करता हूं क्योंकि मैं उनके बारे में अधिक नही जानता हूं। जहां किसानो को पहले बटाई पर खेत मिल सकते थे, शिकमी पर खेत मिल सकते थे और जहा पहले वे अपने बच्चो का लालन पालन कर सकते थे, उनको रोटी दे सकते थे, आज उनकी हालत बदतर है, यह कहने में मुझे जरा भी सकोच नही है। उत्तर प्रदेश के भूमि सुधार कानून का हम बड़े गर्व के साथ रेफ्रेंस देते हैं लेकिन हमारा ध्यान उस तरफ भी जाना चाहिये कि जो उसमें कमिया रह गई है उनको दूर किया जाये। मैं चाहता हू कि आप सर्वे करे और देखें कि क्या हाल हुआ है कितनो के खेत वापस ले लिये गये है, कितनों के पास हल नही रह गये हैं, कितनो के पास जानवर नही रह गये हैं इत्यादि।

मैं सरकार से यह भी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हू कि वह खुद भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कानून लाये। अगर वह ऐसा नही करती है तो मैं समझता हू कि कोई शर्म की बात नही है अगर आज इस सदन के अन्दर कोई प्राइवेट मेम्बर अपनी तरफ से रेजोल्यूशन लाता है और उसको सरकार मान लेती है। सरकार को स्वय ही आगे आना चाहिये और ऐसा कोई कानून इस सदन के समक्ष पेश करना चाहिये। मैं यह नही चाहता कि आज किसान के नाम पर अगर अप्पोजिशन की तरफ से कोई गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाने के नाम पर रेजोल्यूशन आता है उसको मान लिया जाये और हम उसको शान और शौक के साथ अपोज करने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हू कि हमारी सरकार भी शान के साथ भूमि सम्बन्धी कानून यहा लाने की कृपा करे और इस काम में वह अग्रणी हो।

आज कहा जाता है कि भूमि के ऊपर कोई सीलिंग नही होनी चाहिये और पहले सम्पत्ति के ऊपर सीलिंग लगनी चाहिये।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों की यह दलील है उनको यह दलील नहीं देनी चाहिये । सब से पहले भूमि पर सीलिंग होनी चाहिये और उसके बाद सम्पत्ति पर भी लग सकती है । कम से कम आप पहले एक चीज पर तो सीलिंग लगने दें और फिर दूसरी चीज पर भी सीलिंग लगाने के बारे में सरकार से प्रार्थना की जा सकती है और सरकार से कहा जा सकता है कि सम्पत्ति का भी विकेन्द्रीकरण किया जाये । मैं समझता हूं कि आज की सरकार कभी भी इसको करने में पीछे नहीं रहेगी ।

हमने शपथ ले रखी है कि हमें अपने देश में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी की स्थापना करनी है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारी सरकार कभी भी पीछे नहीं रहेगी और हर बात में आगे ही रहेगी । आज जनता की यह आवाज है कि भूमि जोतने वाले के पास जानी चाहिये, भूमि उसी के पास रहनी चाहिये जो उसकी स्वयं काश्त करता है, भूमि उसके पास नहीं रहनी चाहिये जो भूमि पर पांव नहीं रखता है, जो कभी हल नहीं चलाता है, जो कभी बैल को भूसा नहीं देता है और जनता की इस मांग को पूरा करना आपके लिये आवश्यक है ।

आज हम देखते हैं कि जो पार्लियामेंट में बैठे हुये हैं, वे अपने नाम पर सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन रखे हुये हैं, जज्जिज, वकील, बड़े बड़े बिजिनेसमैन, बड़े बड़े प्रैक्टिशनर्स इत्यादि हजारों और सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन अपने नाम पर रखे हुये हैं और किसी को बटाई पर दे देते हैं या शिकमी काश्त पर दे देते हैं ताकि वे उसका उपयोग कर सकें । अगर इस तरह की व्यवस्था बनी रही तो हमारा जो उद्देश्य है उसको हम भूल जायेंगे ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जब हम आवाज लगाते हैं कि हम देश के उन पिछड़े वर्गों में से हैं जिनके पास सम्पत्ति नहीं है या सम्पत्ति कम है, जिनको कम तनख्वाह मिलती है, जिनके रहन सहन का दर्जा बहुत नीचा है और उनकी हालत में सुधार होना चाहिये तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इस दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाये जायें । आज सदन के सदस्य यह मांग करते हैं कि जो सौ रुपये से कम पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी तनख्वाहें बढ़ाई जायें, तब हमको यह भी मांग करनी चाहिये कि जो भूमिहीन किसान हैं जो कि मजदूरी का काम करते हैं उनको वे वेस्ट लैंड्स जो सरकार के पास हैं, जो ग्राम समाजों के पास हैं, वे सबसे पहले उन्हीं को दी जानी चाहियें । इसके साथ ही साथ मुझे यह कहते हुए हिचक नहीं है कि आज भी भूमि दान में जितनी भूमि मिली हुई है उसको सरकार किसानों को नहीं दिला पाई है । सरकारी रिकार्ड में तो हो सकता है कि वह जमीन आ गई हो लेकिन उनको मिली नहीं है । सरकार को आगे आना चाहिये और भूमिहीनों को जमीन देनी चाहिये । हमारी सरकार बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को उनकी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये प्रोटैक्शन देती है, उनकी खातिर एक से एक नया बिल लाती है, एक से एक अच्छा बिल लाती है, इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन की स्थापना करती है ताकि बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टों को लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया कर्ज दिया जा सके, तो क्या गरीब किसानों के लिये उसे हाउसिंग ग्रांट नहीं देनी चाहिये, उनको अपनी खेती में तरक्की करने के लिये पैसा नहीं देना चाहिये ? उनकी भी यह इच्छा है कि उनके बच्चे अच्छी तरह से पढ़े लिखें, उनके पास भी अच्छे घर रहने के लिये हों, अपनी बीवी के लिये अच्छे कपड़े खरीदें, सभ्य नागरिकों की तरह से रहें । जब उनको हम ये चीजें मुहैया कर देंगे तभी राम राज्य यहां सही मानों में स्थापित हो सकेगा, तभी वे इसका मजा ले सकेंगे ।

Shri Tangamani: As you have given me only five minutes, I shall be as brief as possible.

[Shri Tangamani]

Many of the previous speakers have already referred to the recommendations of the Planning Commission, and how far they have been applied in the respective States. As you know, the Planning Commission recommended that the maximum rate of rent should not exceed 1/4th for wet lands and for dry lands. But we find in Tamil Nad that they are 40 per cent and 33-1/3 per cent. If the recommendation is seriously applied, it will be at least some relief to the peasants. What we now find is that the tenant will have to establish his tenancy. Large-scale evictions are taking place now. I know there is a movement in *Trichinopoly and Madurai districts on* this very issue. In this connection, I can mention without any fear of contradiction that the one State where there is no eviction and where the law has been strictly observed is the State of Kerala.

The next point is about ceiling. Much has been said by previous speakers on this issue. Madras is one of the States where there has not been any legislation about ceiling. In this connection, I would like to mention that the Planning Commission has fixed three 'family holdings' as the maximum ceiling for a particular family. But I find in the draft Bill, which is now going through the Andhra Pradesh Assembly, that the Planning Commission itself has accepted 4½ 'family holdings'. So either they must revise their old policy or stick to the 3 'family holdings' formula, that is, the same thing must continue.

The third point is this. The Planning Commission has recommended that village panchayats should be associated with the maintenance of land records and implementation of land reforms. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Planning how many States have so far taken any steps for associating various village panchayats in this matter. I know for a fact that the Kerala Government are going to do it and they are improving upon this also.

Then there is the question of *inam* lands and also lands belonging to *Devasthanams*. Regarding this question, the Janmi Bill has been passed in Kerala. But for the past one year, assent has not been received although in such cases, Bills passed when the previous Government was in office for reducing the finances of the temples were assented to. I do not know why this Bill is not being assented to so far as Kerala is concerned. Another set of lands allied to these are the *Sripatham* lands which belonged to the Maharajas. Now the ownership of these lands has been transferred to the tenants.

Coming back to Tamil Nad, I would like to say this. The Mover of the Resolution, Shri Panigrahi, pointed out how there are large numbers of landless labourers in this country. I believe the figure he gave was 6 crores. Now, distribution of land to the landless is a very important thing. It has been accepted by the Planning Commission also. But what is it that we find in our own experience? I know that in my own constituency there were 6 peasants for whom 7½ acres were to be distributed. Two years ago the then Tehsildar said that proper *patta* would be given to them. But after the lapse of two years, five persons have not received their allotment. So it is only on paper. Whenever it is sought to be implemented, there is a lot of delay in actually giving the lands to the landless peasants.

One more point and I shall conclude. The Panel had recommended to the Planning Commission for giving top priority to land reform because they were anxious to raise the standard of living of the people, and also to expand the internal market instead of depending on foreign markets. If we really expand the internal market by giving more money

to the landless labourers and the peasantry, which form the majority of the population of this country, we will be taking the correct step

Another reason for which land reform was wanted was to see that there is more production An additional reason for land reform is that the actual cultivating peasant must have more incentives These are laudable objectives and should be achieved I request the Minister to see that proper directives are issued by Government to State Governments to implement this programme

श्री ना० नि० पटेल उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बम्बई को तो बिल्कुल समय नहीं मिला

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जितना वक्त था उतना तकसीम कर दिया गया ।

चौ० रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे सिर्फ पाच मिनट दे दिये जायें ।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फीरोजपुर) दे दिये जायें पाच मिनट किसानो को भी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . मेरी जेब से तो कुछ जाता नहीं, मगर यह तो बेइन्साफी होगी ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : अभी तक जितने दोस्त बोले हैं, सही मानो मे जमीन से उनका कोई वास्ता नहीं है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर :(बाह्य दिल्ली–रक्षित–अनुसूचित जातिया) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली को भी तो कुछ समय मिलना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Minister

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha) May I ask a question for clarification?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him begin and after sometime if any doubtful points arise, he might ask

Some Hon. Member. rose—

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry there is no more time The hon Minister

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): A question was raised in the course of the discussion on this Resolution whether this House—Parliament—was really in a position, in terms of the Constitution, to take up a discussion on such a subject, and you gave your ruling Really at such a stage, a question of this kind need not arise Both Houses of Parliament have been discussing the subject of land reforms frequently and on several occasions reports regarding progress in the matter of land reforms have been placed before this House and have been discussed

The question today in the context of the terms of this Resolution really does not touch the whole policy regarding land reforms In that matter, we find to our great gratification during the discussion in the course of the last two hours or so that the Members have not taken a party line, the discussion has cut across all party divisions and there is practically unanimity in the House regarding both the aims of land reforms and the sense of urgency about completing them as quickly as possible Only I would have been happier still if some of the friends—just a few—had not given it a kind of a party complexion It was represented as if we were having some second thoughts about it and mention was made of certain comments and observations in the Press which were not very favourable to a progressive attitude and a progressive policy in the matter of land reforms I must make it clear and I do not think I need elaborate that point at all because it has been acknowledged by the Mover of the Resolution himself and by several other hon friends that the Planning Commission the Prime Minister and all of us who are concerned with this matter have expres-

[Shri Nanda]

sed our keenness about it and we are no less anxious about very quick progress in this direction than anybody else That position remains. I wish he had not brought up this question of contrast between one particular State and other States I want to take up that point immediately in order not to destroy that character of unanimity so far as this big programme in the country is concerned, the programme of land reforms

Mention was made of one State that it had gone ahead and done more than any other State in the country and also that it was being prevented from going ahead in some important and essential matters, and that delays are occurring here and when one State is prepared to go forward, why come in its way

The position in this State is this We are glad that they want to have land reforms They want to change the pattern of land tenures and introduce other progressive features and the proposals which have been incorporated in the Second Five Year Plan which also found a place in the First Five Year Plan That is very good But, it will be wrong to assume that no other State has done that much I can produce information about various States Some of them have lagged behind, some of them have gone ahead and some of them have done very much better in certain respects It is not a uniform position and no conclusion can be drawn that the Congress party wanted to halt the progress in spite of the fact that the Planning Commission had made certain recommendations which are accepted and some other friends are really very much more eager to do the right thing

It has been pointed out that we are appointing committee after committee and we are continuing to discuss this matter Then, they say there has been a committee recently appointed by the Congress I believe and I do not have any other feeling in the matter and I agree with the hon Members who say so, but they also should appreciate the fact that these various steps taken, the appointing of committees, are a measure of our own keenness about it—our anxiety about it—and they are a test of the sincerity regarding doing something quickly about land reform and doing something substantial.

I shall take up the other aspect as to why things are not moving as fast as they could, because I agree that both in the matter of legislation and in the matter of implementation there are defects and deficiencies There has been, I should acknowledge immediately, in certain areas and in certain parts not sufficiently quick progress, both in terms of legislation and also, much more so, in regard to enforcement and implementation But when it was asserted that the Planning Commission's recommendations were thrown out—those were the words used—I should say it is not true The Planning Commission's recommendations have been accepted But, maybe in certain cases because of special conditions, they have not been carried out fully It is necessary to remember that the various elements in the plan have not been put to a very rigid framework There is only a broad approach that has been very well understood Therefore, room for various committees arise There may be delay or refuse to carry out the main, essential principles of it, in the spirit in which these recommendations have been conceived There is no question of any go-slow But there has been a certain amount of slowness, it cannot be denied I shall deal with it a little later

But in connection with this plea that we should not come in the way of a certain State going forward more speedily than others if it wants to do so I may say this Particular reference was made to a Bill passed by that State Legislature regarding *Jenmikaram* The facts are that it is somewhat important but it does not really touch any basic feature of land reform Those tenants have got full security, they are paying a definite

limited rent to Government, certain payments are being made to other people. There is no question of any divergence and it is not as if the Home Ministry took a different view from the Planning Commission They were of the same opinion that while no distinction and discrimination has to be permitted regarding the implementation of land reforms and the provisions of the law so far as religious places are concerned The tenants of those lands should have full security and their rents should be brought down in the same way as in the other cases. But there was just one safeguard introduced with regard to the net income realised by these institutions After all those fares, expenditure, etc, may be assured to those institutions

Shri Punnoose: May I ask a question? In the case of a private landlord, when the rent is fixed and if his income is decreased, he is to suffer for it. But the hon Minister just now has said, if I heard him rightly, that with regard to religious organisations the income should be the same, that is the minimum fixed rent The rent may be lower but the total income to the religious institution must be the same That means the Government Treasury must give the difference between the fair rent and that income

Shri Nanda: It is also very well appreciated that the net income which may be assured to these institutions cannot be on the basis of those rack-rents, high rents So, in calculating what is due, we have to take into consideration this thing Any reduction in rents is only on that new reduced basis and the income will be calculated on that basis But that is a different matter The Government may make the payment After all in the case of abolition also the compensation is being given This is really some kind of compensation on a reasonable basis in order that those institutions may continue to function The hon Member may have some views about religion which I may not share In this country millions of people have certain sentiments about these matters and they would like their religious services to be carried on

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod) May I explain? I think the Minister has not fully understood what this *jenmikram* Bill is or what are the changes to be brought about It is not a question of religious festivals or the amount being stopped or anything like that Instead of the Government collecting the rent and giving it they have said that it must stop Compensation may be given to the owners and the right of the land may be vested as far as the tenant is concerned There may be a mutually agreed reduction in the rents If the rents are so fixed, there may be a reduction in the income but as far as religious festivals and other things are concerned they have to see certainly that the other expenses are curtailed There is no question of this interfering with any religious ceremony

Shri Nanda: I think Sir, the hon Member need not have taken the trouble of giving all this information He may have more details of the position there, but I know the basic facts, the essential facts I know them because we have discussed them with the Chief Minister and other representatives of the State very recently The question is really not such a difficult question A certain amount of income has to be assured to them, and on that I think very nearly we have come to some kind of a common understanding also There is nothing very much secret about these things As I said, these things are being discussed and I do not think there should be any great delay about this Bill

Sir, I would not like to take up the little time that I have in discussing the details of one State or the number of questions that have arisen about several other States

Shri Punnoose: Sir, I would like to seek some clarification on a very basic question

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Minister conclude, and after that he may put his question. The hon. Minister should not yield so readily.

Shri Nanda: Possibly, Sir, that also helps a little.

Now, I want to take up the substance of the motion and to give my answer in a few words, because it does not need any very great lengthy exposition of the policy regarding land reforms which, very happily for all of us, has been an agreed policy of all sections of this House and also, I believe, the bulk of the people of the country. Therefore, there is no need for me now to defend that policy. It is an agreed policy, and it is a very important subject Therefore, the interest of this House and the discussion are welcome It is important because the whole of our economy, the economic development of the country, as all of us have fully realised, rest very much more than possibly was realised at some earlier stages on the progress of rural economy So it is not simply a question of social justice That also is involved because in the matter of the claims of the people of the rural areas this also must be acknowledged that there is an issue involved of social justice.

The rural areas are much worse off than the other areas In the rural area, again, there are large disparities, and at the bottom stand the agricultural worker, the landless labourer Therefore, both from the point of view of social justice and in order to create a sound basis for our future economic plans and for our programmes of development these things have to be done.

Land reform is not conceived in that very narrow sense of doing a little distribution in order that somebody may have a little more land and somebody may have a little less. It is conceived more in a comprehensive way as an approach to making the rural economy more dynamic in order that it can provide a very sound foundation for our whole programme of development in the country.

Therefore, Sir, there is the institutional aspect of it. Those who have not got land, well, they should have it. We have said that the tiller of the land has to be made the owner of the land in the interests of the community because otherwise he has no incentive. He has to be placed in direct relation with the State in order that the assistance that is to be provided may be channelled properly to him. All these things are understood.

It is not simply a question of the tiller becoming the owner of the land. We are going further. It may be that the idea of the tiller being the owner also, possibly, become out-dated. It is the village community which is responsible for all the resources, for the effective utilisation of man-power and every inch of land there in order that they may have the largest measure or volume of production, the fullest employment and also that there may be as little disparity as possible. All these aspects are there Therefore, we are moving towards a pattern, an institutional framework in the rural areas, which will enable us to have all these results From that point of view we are viewing the problem, and therefore, it is a matter of common interest to all of us that these things are done quickly and that we go ahead in all parts of the country as soon as possible On this, we agree.

Regarding the question that was raised about legislation and then about its implementation, let me say a few words. So far as legislation is concerned, it cannot be assumed, as has been pointed out by some hon. Members who spoke, that nothing has been done While we may express our dissatisfaction and discontent with the pace of progress, all of us want it to be much more brisk than it has been. Yet, let us recognize the facts and not lose sight of the fact that there has been during these years considerable progress in several States. The States have gone ahead with practically all the elements in the proposals regarding land reform. Abolition of

intermediaries is practically universal now in this country, all over

Regarding the question of security to the tenants, there also, legislation exists all over There is the question of crop sharers or share-croppers, to which the hon Member, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, referred That question is there

Therefore, some questions remain to be resolved By and large, legislation has proceeded along these lines in the States which have taken up this matter, and a number of them have taken up this matter It has proceeded on these lines—the abolition of intermediaries, security for the tenant, etc In that security, the question of resumption is really a part of that policy and programme itself When we are told that some of the land is being taken away from the tenants it is part of that policy in the sense that some of the landholders themselves are not very, very big people

The basic fact in this country is that the holdings are very small In several States the majority of persons who hold land and pay just possess below five acres or so, many landholders themselves are in that position They have a small bit of land, they have leased it out To deprive them entirely of that privilege of being able to cultivate the land because, for some reason and for some time they have not found it possible to cultivate the land, was not considered really a very equitable arrangement Therefore, provisions were made in the law that under certain safeguards and certain restrictions—of course it has to be below the ceiling—the tenant should have some land left to him except in cases where the landholder has only a basic holding or something like that So it was on a balancing of considerations and the interests of all the parties that a scheme was evolved and was incorporated in the Plan There have been certain variations from State to State, regarding this question—it is pressing this matter of feelings—and all the elements of legislation, but there is no difference about security subject to certain rights of resumption

An Hon Member: They are not secured

17 hrs

Shri Nanda: I am coming to the question of implementation later on. There is no difference about that. Regarding ceilings also, a certain amount of difference of opinion has arisen but the Planning Commission and the Government and, I believe, all those who are concerned with this matter have now come to the conclusion that there is to be no further controversy about it It will have to be taken as an accepted fact that ceiling will be applied not only on future, but also on existing holdings The necessary legislation regarding ceilings and other matters will have to be put on the statute-book by the various State Governments by the end of 1958 That has been accepted

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore) Is it on all fronts or only on the agricultural front?

Shri Nanda We are only dealing with land reforms at the moment I shall answer this further I believe all of us will agree that social justice has been said in hackneyed phrases to be indivisible So it cannot be that we bring about certain radical reforms in the rural areas for the rural community and leave some other owners of big properties and vested interests untouched That can never be the idea I am sure that a climate is going to be created by the reforms in this sphere which is going to create pressures and social implications which cannot be evaded

It is also true that nothing has been done so far in the other sphere also Judging from what appears in newspapers about the severity of taxes and all that one would easily see that in ten years something has been done in various directions

[Shri Nanda]

17·02 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Regarding the rest of the States where legislation has not so far been passed, as hon. Members know, it is a question of time, and not a very long time at that But the enforcement part is the really more difficult part. Some of the reasons for the slow progress must be appreciated, when we look at the question of land reforms It is not a simple thing. It is a complex issue and there is conflict of interests in the social structure in the rural areas But we must understand that things which have arisen in the course of centuries may take some time to be changed completely We are talking of a decade It is true that in that decade some substantial progress has been made But these things have to be done peacefully keeping in view the fact that we do not want the existing production to go down We cannot afford that We are not in a position to take recourse to certain ways which might have the effect of creating such a kind of imposition of force which may not really lead to any useful results immediately

Moreover, we have a democratic tradition to maintain and democratic institutions to preserve With all these limitations, we have to function Several States have changed from zamindari system to ryotwar system We have not got the whole paraphernalia, the structure, which could enable them to carry out all these new things These things take time There were some honest differences of opinion whether ceilings would really increase production or not and things like that All that is over now and the question of implementation is there The conditions in the rural areas and the social situations also come in the way Government passed legislation and possibly they did not make fully all those arrangements which were necessary for the purpose of efficient administration These are things which Government alone cannot do Government have their part, a very important part They may set up the necessary administrative machinery for this purpose But within the community itself, people have got a part to play in it. We could not blame the Government alone for certain things not being done All of us have to co-operate and combine so that the underdog of the rural area comes into his own and his rights and his claims are conceded to him.

This is the picture of the situation I realise I am taking your time and I must finish The motion was that we should have a committee All that I have said shows that since there is no difference of opinion regarding the aim of the land policy and regarding the kind of legislation that we should have the only question that remains is certain details of implementation. How is a committee going to help us in this matter? That is my point. There is a clear unanimity about the essential purpose of land policy and the way in which it has to be brought about In certain States things are going on fairly well In some States in certain respects it has slowed up. These are not things which a committee is going to deal to with any great advantage

So, I am making a suggestion that in addition to the apparatus we have already—we have got a committee in the Planning Commission, namely, the Central Land Reforms Committee, which considers all matters arising in the various States like legislation etc In addition to that, we may now start looking at this matter in another way We had a panel for the Second Plan and that panel did very good work It had its sub-committees and very good valuable material could be obtained in the course of the work of the sub-committees and the reports of those committees are very useful documents I suggest that instead of waiting for any length of time we may set up those panels in which Members of Parliament could be associated, and we may start work on the land reform question soon in that manner That will be a very useful way of handling the issue

Shri Panigrahi: When do you propose to set up this committee?

Shri Nanda: Very soon, without any loss of time. I thought that would give more productive results

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi) I want one clarification What about the policy of the Planning Commission with regard to providing every family, either rural or urban, more especially rural, with a homestead? Of course, distribution among the agricultural people is very difficult, rather impossible But what about people in the rural areas getting homesteads?

Shri Nanda: That question is also dealt with in the recommendations and the report This is one of the recommendations It is very essential that facilities should be extended to everybody subject, of course to availability of land

Shri A. K. Gopalan. May I have a clarification? The Second Five Year Plan has recommended that the maximum rate of rent should not exceed one-fourth or one-fifth of the gross produce In some States 50 per cent or 60 per cent of the land belongs to religious institutions If according to the recommendation of the Planning Commission they have to be reduced to one-fourth or one-fifth, then certainly there will be a reduction in income If there is a reduction in income, as far as religious institutions are concerned, and that it cannot be done in that way, then certainly 60 per cent of the peasants will not come under this reform, because according to the Planning Commission there must be a reduction of rent In some of the States it may not be so in all the States—most of the lands belong to the religious institutions In such cases, if the rent cannot be reduced, I want to know the policy This difficulty has arisen in some of the States Unless the Planning Commission or the Government says that this is the policy that there should be no reduction at all in the incomes then 60 per cent of the peasants will not have the benefit

Shri Nanda: I do not want to say anything specific about this particular case now because we are discussing that with the representatives of the States But generally the position is that there cannot be anything sacrosanct about the claims of those institutions in terms of money if a reduction has been brought about because of reforms which brings down the income for others also That is my personal attitude But in this specific case I cannot say that

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): My Resolution follows this I was allotted 31 minutes but that cannot be available today So, the hon Deputy-Speaker said that I will get one minute to move my Resolution

Shri Panigrahi. Mr Speaker, Sir, I was very glad that the hon Minister of Planning made all his efforts to meet the points that we raised here during the course of the discussion, but I am sorry to say that the hon Minister did not try to throw light on those very essential points which we raised There was no question of asking us to see whether we agreed on the policy or not So far as the policy of land reforms is concerned, I am quite sure, as the hon Minister has said, that there is unanimity But the question came up with regard to its implementation and that a part of the implementation of the policy was not being done in two of the States That is what we wanted to bring to his notice

I brought to the notice of the hon Minister five points for consideration One was whether the Planning Commission was going to give any directive to the State Governments that for a certain period there shall be a ban on all kinds of ejectment of tenants

Shri Nanda. It has already been done

Mr Speaker: It has already been done. That is what the hon Minister says

Shri Panigrahi: In my own State, ejectments are going on

Mr. Speaker: Whoever hon Member finds that there is a different state of affairs than what the hon Minister has stated will draw his attention He will send him a chit

Shri Panigrahi: I drew his attention

Mr. Speaker. Persons in the Press Gallery would fall on our heads if they lean on the balcony I have repeatedly given instructions that they ought not to peep over the House I will have to withdraw the Press Gallery Cards issued to those persons It is a disgrace

Shri Panigrahi: I also suggested that peasants, who are now holding uneconomic holdings, say, between 1 to 5 acres, should also be exempted from land reforms All kinds of transfers and partitions are taking place before Government is going to fix any ceiling on land Some of the hon Members from this side also suggested that transfers are taking place even in the names of children who are not yet born and who are still in their mothers' wombs Would the Planning Commission advise the State Governments to take such measures to see that such illegal partitions and transfers do not take place, if it helps in implementing the measures which the Government propose to fix so far as ceiling is concerned Then there is the question of exempting certain lands from ceilings Certain States are exempting certain farms which they call as efficiently managed farms They give a handle to the landlord to say that an 100-acre farm is also an efficiently managed farm In this way they are also getting exempted from the provision

We submitted these points for the consideration of the hon Minister but I am sorry to say that no light was thrown on them

Shri Nanda: May I take one minute more to answer that.

Mr. Speaker: Let him finish them once for all.

Shri Panigrahi: But in view of his assurance that the Government is proposing to set up a committee very soon to go into all these problems and also that representatives from all parties of this House are going to be associated with this Committee, I would like to withdraw my Resolution But I hope that this assurance will be implemented very soon

Shri Nanda. I am very grateful to the hon Member for not pressing the Resolution in view of the suggestion that I made that we might pursue this matter in the Planning Commission through the panels which did very good work in relation to the Second Five Year Plan Regarding efficient farms and other things, I did not take up each single item for the same reason that since we are going to have a full discussion there, I need not take up the time of the House now The efficient farm matter which the hon Member has brought up, has been discussed at length in the report itself It is not that any farm, 100 acres or whatever the size, may be excluded There are several conditions that it must be a compact farm there must be a lot of investment in it and by its splitting it has to be first assured that there is going to be fall in production Even if it is a well managed farm, with investment and all that if no fall in production need be apprehended as a result of its splitting, it does not claim any exemption, it does not merit any exemption

Mr Speaker: What about the amendments?

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I withdraw

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhakt Darshan. He is not here He does not press

Shri S. M. Banerjee withdraws. Shri Barju Pandey.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.17 hrs.

CENTRAL CONTROL OF ALL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS IN THE COUNTRY

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the following Resolution.

"This House is of opinion that all the Public Service Commissions, whether Union or State, should be under the Government of India holding analogous position like that of the Supreme Court and High Courts and suitable legislation be brought forward to amend the Constitution accordingly".

Mr. Speaker: There is no time. Hereafter, at the end of a session, I do not want any work in that session to be taken over This will be the normal practice during the session Let us not tie our hands Many things may happen More important things may happen In this session I have made an exception This will be the rule Whatever happens, a similar opportunity will be given only during the session: not to carry over to the next session.

***Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** (Khammam) Am I to understand that Resolutions of this nature, half discussed, will not be discussed in the coming session?

Mr. Speaker: As far as possible, let them finish in the session

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sometimes it is most possible.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes, it will go over to the next session. Normally I would not like to give an opportunity of this kind merely to keep it alive. I do not want to stand in the way of the ballot.

This matter, the hon. Member may continue next session.

17.18 hrs.

*CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES IN ANDHRA

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: (Rajampet) Sir, permit me, at the very outset, to express my pleasure and sense of gratitude to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and particularly to the hon Minister, Shri A P Jain, who took such a lot of interest in the progress of the Andhra Sugar factories and but for whose very sympathetic and understanding attitude, I think, the progress would not have been even this much

Having said this, I am sorry that I am not able to say the same thing about other connected Ministries

Mr. Speaker: I would urge that hon Members, whoever has a half-an-hour discussion, may appraise the situation All hon. Members do not know what exactly is this Therefore, he may place the points that he wants to place before the House which require elucidation and then he may develop his argument What is it that he wants to place before the House?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: This is only a preliminary remark that I was trying to make

I would like to trace briefly the progress of the four Andhra sugar factories which are sponsored in the co-operative sector These sugar factories were formed, at least the societies were formed, as early as 1955. Ever since their formation, any num-

---

*Half-an-hour discussion.

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

ber of obstacles have come in the way of their progress

First of all, the Central Government asked Andhra State to collect Rs 10 lakhs for each sugar factory by way of share capital from the agriculturists before approaching the Central Government for the issue of licence After a great deal of difficulty, this amount was collected, some of it from very backward regions, and an approach was made to the Central Government for the issue of the licence

At the outset there was inordinate delay in the issue of this licence but ultimately the licence was issued Having issued the licence, we thought it was only a matter of time before the Central Government would also sanction the sum of Rs 60 lakhs set apart in the Plan for share participation of the Andhra Government in these co-operative sugar factories This amount did not come until the Andhra Government took a very strong attitude and put a great deal of pressure on the Central Government After a lapse of nearly eight months or so, this amount was made available to the Andhra Government We all thought that the actual setting up of these four factories would be a matter of time, a few weeks or a few months That was not to be

Again, we had to go before the Industrial Finance Corporation for a loan accommodation When the Andhra sugar factories came here they were told that all the amount set apart for the sugar factories had been exhausted Nearly 90 per cent of this amount was taken away by one State in which 17 sugar factories were set up They are welcome to it, and I do congratulate Bombay State on their being able to set up 17 sugar factories in the co-operative sector We in Andhra are also entitled to get some loan accommodation from these financial institutions, but we were asked to go to commercial banks for our needs in this respect Even that was agreed to by the Andhra Government. We approached certain commercial banks, and we were able to raise some loans, at least get the promise of loans provided the import licences were issued to these sugar factories

The whole thing was set in motion and we approached the Central Government for actual issue of the import licences While not definitely promising the issue of import licences, we were asked to go ahead and call for tenders The Andhra Government called for tenders and the tenders were scrutinised Again, in the matter of scrutiny more than six months elapsed before final technical sanction of the lowest tender was approved by the Centre I do not see why six months should elapse before this sanction is given

By this time it was round** about 1957 or so when the difficulties of foreign exchange were already being felt Then we made a special approach to the lowest tenderer, namely, the Polish Government or the export company which is sponsored by the Government of Poland That company offered us three plants on rupee payment, and not only rupee payment it was non-convertible rupee payment i e the amount due to them is to be paid in our banks here in India, and that amount will not be utilised except for purchasing goods in our country and taking them to their country So long as they are not able to purchase goods in our country, that amount will lie in the banks in their name in our country That was the arrangement that was made with this Polish firm

Shri Ranga (Tenali) Most favourable arrangement

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: When this proposal went before the Government of India for final sanction, I do not know what happened

**Expunged, as ordered by the Chair

If only rupee payment had been accepted for these three sugar factories at that stage, the sugar factories would have been erected, and one crushing season would probably have been over. Instead of that being done, these three plants that were readily available at that stage were pooled along with the other waiting co-operative sugar factories in the country, and on certain other principles priorities were tried to be struck That is a very unfortunate situation Therefore, it is that today Andhra Pradesh is deprived of the co-operative sugar factories. Otherwise, they would have been set up nearly two years ago, or at least one and a half years ago.

At this stage, a theory was evolved, apparently in the Finance Ministry, under which rupee payment cannot be accepted as a matter of principle, because if we accept rupee payment as a principle, the goods that are purchased by these countries on this rupee account will have a competitive market in our country for exports to hard currency areas That is to say, those very goods will have to participate in trade with the hard currency areas Therefore, what we would get from the hard currency areas would be taken away by the rupee area That was the theory that was evolved. But I may submit to the House that this theory has no validity. At any rate, this is not the occasion for me to go at length into this theory of rupee account and the various foreign exchange difficulties. I am only mentioning this in passing, and I hope on some other occasion the House will appreciate the point that I am trying to make now

Having said this by way of historical background to the Andhra Pradesh sugar factories, I would like to place before the House the main points that arise out of the question raised by my hon. friends Shri Nagi Reddy and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan the other day with regard to this subject

The first point that I would like the House to consider is the striking of priorities as between the eleven co-operative sugar factories that are being considered all over the country As I have already submitted, the co-operative sugar factories of Andhra Pradesh, at least the three co-operative sugar factories of Andhra Pradesh stand on a different footing. They should not have been mixed up with the eleven factories and priorities attempted to be struck between all of them. For, some ground work was done by the Andhra Pradesh Government. Participation in the tender for the three sugar factories was made by the Polish Government at the instance of the Andhra Pradesh Government. Then, the deferred payment arrangements were agreed to at the instance of the Andhra Pradesh Government, and finally, the Polish firm itself submitted, apparently to the Government of India, that it would be more convenient for them to erect two or three plants in one particular State instead of in different States, because that would facilitate supervision etc and they would not have to deal with the various State Governments concerned. It was at their express wish also that these three sugar factories should have been sanctioned then and there for the Andhra Pradesh Government. Unfortunately, this did not happen at that time. I would beg of the authorities concerned at the Centre that at least now these three sugar factories should be given to Andhra Pradesh by the next crushing season

Mr Speaker: Does the contract stand now?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: One party is quite ready. The only thing is that readiness from our side is wanting If we agree to it even now, I think it is possible to go through with the contract

The formation of a consortium has been talked about for the past 8 months. I quite acknowledge the

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

sincere efforts made by Shri Manubhai Shah in regard to this. He tried his best to persuade the various manufacturers of sugar factory components to come round and try to manufacture sugar factory plants in this country But all these 8 months his efforts have not yet borne any fruit. I do not know if still this consortium has come to bear fruit. Having spent nearly 8 months merely in preliminary talks, I have my own doubts when this consortium will be set up, and once having been set up, whether it will have the necessary cohesion to manufacture the plants at an early date If it is possible to manufacture sugar manufacturing plants by this consortium, I will be the first person to feel happy about it

Now granting that this consortium will be able to produce the sugar manufacturing plants, why should the four sugar factories in the co-operative sector in Andhra—there were only three at that time, but now the number is four—have to wait until the consortium is able to produce sugar factories? Is it possible that once the consortium starts functioning and production, it will have no market in our country? Is it because these factories have been mixed up with the 8 factories in our country that we are not able to make any headway? It is not so. I doubt very much whether this consortium will be able to produce even the spare parts required by the existing units in our country, not to speak of the whole factories. Even granting that it is able to produce whole factories, it will have orders for the production of 8 sugar manufacturing plants all at the same time, and if they can fulfil that contract, it will be more than they can hope to do

Therefore, I again say that this consortium need not come in the way of importing polish plants under rupee payment and making them available to Andhra Pradesh to be operated under the co-operative sector.

Then again, as far as Andhra is concerned, any further delay in setting up these factories will deal a blow to the co-operative movement as such. Today we are talking of setting up co-operatives for everything, for agricultural production, for distribution of foodgrains through State trading, for distribution of fertilisers, for granting loans to peasants. For all these things, we hope to depend on the co-operative movement. Now, if we cold-shoulder this proposal which has been on the anvil for the past three years, I do not know how we can go back to the peasants and ask them to co-operate with us in starting a co-operative for any purpose in future. Therefore, I submit that there should be no further delay in setting up these factories as any such delay would be a death blow to the co-operative movement in Andhra Pradesh.

As you know, the co-operative movement is at its zenith in Andhra Pradesh It is the primary State for co-operative movement in this country If the co-operative movement receives a death blow in that State, I am sure it will be a death blow to the movement in the rest of the country as well. Therefore, from this consideration also I plead with the hon Minister that these three factories should be made available to Andhra at an early date

Lastly, I would like to submit very humbly to Government that Andhra can have industries based primarily on agriculture We do not have any great natural resources which could be turned to account for the setting up of any big industry in our State Therefore, only industries based on agriculture can thrive in Andhra, and I plead that Andhra has got a special claim for the sugar industry in the State, not only because of that but also because it has been admitted by various official pronouncements from time to time in this House that the recovery from sugarcane is the highest in Andhra. The production of sugar-

cane per acre is the highest in Andhra and the number of days a sugar factory can work in Andhra will, probably, be the highest in the country From all these considerations I humbly submit that the sugar industry should be given a proper nucleus in the State and these co-operative sugar factories should be helped to come up at an early date in the State.

Shri Rajagopala Rao (Srikakulam) Sir, at the outset I should thank you for giving me time to speak about co-operative sugar factories I am the President of one of the co-operative sugar factories in Andhra and as such I have been deeply concerned with the co-operative sugar factories of Andhra. I would be failing in my duty if I do not congratulate my hon friend, Shri Viswanatha Reddy for his attempt to rivet the attention of the people .

Mr. Speaker: The hon Members may come forward away concluse his speech in the form of one or two questions

Shri Rajagopala Rao: Through this Parliament on the prohibitive delay in the implementation of sugar co-operat ves, I should also congratulate the Minister in charge of Co-operation and Food and Agriculture, for he has taken much pains to see that our Andhra co-operatives should get priority I need to make only a few observations in this connection

Sir, those who are familiar with the chequered history of the ill-fated Andhra Co-operatives cannot but sympathise with the highly frustrated and embittered shareholders and our predicament, as elected representatives, in relation to a virtually belligerent electorate.

In the beganning our applications for import licences literally synchronised with the emergence of a crisis in foreign exchange. In view of shortage of foreign exchange, we were told by the Government that licences could be granted only on the basis of deferred payment. When we negotiated on the basis of deferred payment the issue of Rupee payment was raised by the Government and when a deal was about to be finalised on the basis of rupee payment, the State Trading Corporation was ordered to stop further negotiations. Thus, Sir, we have been tossed from pillar to post while we could not control the rising tide of public discontent, manifesting itself in a demand for refund of shares.

Recently, in the Andhra Assembly also so many Members demanded the refund of shares because the Government could not press the Government of India for import licences I would be highly obliged to the hon. Minister if he would appreciate the dilemma of a Member of the ruling party representing, perhaps, a most backward district of Andhra Pradesh, in which people who are afflicted with poverty, ignorance and a recurrence of floods and so on, were so successfully enthused into a co-operative venture even by borrowing at heavy interest to contribute the share capital, only to be given repeated assurances over a period of 3½ years, assurances, which anybody in their position, would not hesitate to dismiss as absolutely bogus.

I venture to submit, Sir, that all this pandemonium is due to the fact that we are simply nose-led by some of our, official friends, who can never understand the pulse of the rural people, torn by ignorance, poverty and narrow factions. If they have known the difficulties they could have met the Ministers and made them give the import licence long ago

I am really at a loss to understand how the consortiums can be effective They are bound to be monopolistic and would raise many complications In the very nature of things, it is bound to be a long process and would only further antagonise the public There will be so many difficulties

One really wonders how Government justifies import of foreign liquors, foreign films, shoes and air-conditioners So, I would request the

[Shri Rajagopala Rao]

Ministries to take note of this. Even now it is not too late. I request them to consider the grant of import licences and see that immediate steps are taken in this connection.

श्री रामम् (नरसापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आन्ध्र की शूगर फैक्टरी के बारे में मेरे दोस्त श्री विश्वनाथ रेड्डी ने बताया है कि अगर उनको वहा स्थापित नही किया गया, तो वहा को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट को बड़ा धक्का लगेगा। मै बताना चाहता हूं कि मेरे दोस्त ने आन्ध्र की को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट की हिस्ट्री के अच्छे भाग को सामने रखा है, लेकिन अध्यक्ष जी, आप जानते हैं कि प्रकाशम जी की मिनिस्ट्री के समय में करोड़ो रुपये से को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटीज ने उसको स्थापित किया। उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ ? उसको एक बडा धक्का लगा। उसके कारण हमको शेयर्ज इकट्ठे करने में बडा नुक्सान और तकलीफ उठानी पडी। मेरा ताल्लुक पालाकोल से है। दो साल की तकलीफ से हमने एक एक शूगर को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटी बनाई और १५५० मेम्बर्ज बनाये और ८,३०,००० रुपये की पूजी इकट्ठी की। सभी दलो के लोगो ने, जिन मे कांग्रेस के लोग भी थे और कम्यूनिस्ट भी थे, और ऐसे लोगो ने भी, जिनका किसी दल से ताल्लुक नही था, किसानो को समझाने बुझाने के बाद लाखो रुपये की पूजी इकट्ठी की। किसानो के पास पैसा नही होता है। वे कर्ज लाये। किसी किसी ने जमीन रख कर पैसा जमा किया और वह पैसा बैंक मे रखा गया। किसान साधारणतया अपने घर और अपने खेत के लिये पैसे को तरसता है। ऐसी हालत मे वह कितने साल तक इतजार कर सकता है। जब तक हम देश मे शूगर फैक्ट्री का उत्पादन करे, तब तक इन्तजार करता रहे। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि हमको को-आपरेटिव तरीके से व्यापार करे, को-आपरेटिव तरीके से इंडस्ट्री चलाये। एक धक्का पहले लगा था। यह धक्का कोई मामूली धक्का नहीं होगा, यदि हम आन्ध्र के चरित्र को सामने रखें। वह धक्का केवल को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट पर नही लगेगा। हमारे प्लान पर भी किसानो का विश्वास नही रहेगा। उन्होने पैसा क्यो दिया ? देश का भला होगा, तुम्हारा भला होगा, किसी न किसी तरह पैसा लाओ, इस तरह समझा बुझा कर पैसा इकट्ठा किया गया था। अगर यह फ़ैक्ट्री मंजूर नही हुई, तो मै कहना चाहता हू कि कांग्रेस के लोग कोई भी प्रोग्राम ले कर वहा गांव में नही आ सकते है, उनको नही समझा सकते है। इससे देश में बड़ा नुक्सान होगा, यह समझ कर इस विषय पर विचार करना चाहिये। अपने दोस्तों के साथ हम भी धन्यवाद देने के लिये तैयार है, लेकिन अगर काम हो जाय, तो हम धन्यवाद दे या न दें, देश का भला ही होगा। धन्यवाद की बात नही है, काम जरूर होना चाहिये। अगर काम हो जायेगा, तो हम भी खुशी से धन्यवाद देगे। धन्यवाद में हमारा भी भाग होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उससे पहले धन्यवाद देने के लिए तैयार नही है ?

श्री रामम्: धन्यवाद देने का एक तरीका है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धन्यवाद को छोड दीजिए। सवाल क्या है ?

श्री रामम् : दूसरी बात यह है कि आन्ध्र क लोगो मे एक दूसरी भावना बढ़ रही है। उस भावना का भी कुछ ख्याल रखना चाहिए, क्योकि कोई भी इडस्ट्री आन्ध्र मे मजूर नही हुई। जब आन्ध्र की तरफ से इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के लिए किसी प्राजेक्ट की माग की गई, तो जवाब दिया गया कि पैसा नही है। इसी तरह मैन्योर फैक्ट्री, बगास फैक्ट्री के बारे में भी बताया जाता है कि पैसा नहीं है। दिल्ली से कुछ भी मांगा जाता है,

तो वह मन्जूर नहीं होता है। हमारे आन्ध्र के किसानों से लेना चाहते हैं, इकट्ठा करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली सरकार हमको कुछ नहीं देना चाहती, ऐसी भावना के बढ़ने का खतरा है। इसको भी ख्याल में रखना चाहिए। यही वास्तविक हाल है, जो कि मैं मंत्री महोदय को नम्रतापूर्वक बताना चाहता हूं। मैं विनती करता हू कि इसको भी समझ लिया जाये। जब आन्ध्र के किसान मशीनरी के लिए रुपया देने के लिए तैयार है तो वे नही समझ सकते—कोई भी नहीं समझ सकता—कि दिल्ली सरकार के सामने क्या दिक्कत है और कोई शूगर फैक्टरी क्यों नही बनाई जाती है। वहा कोई दूसरी इंडस्ट्री भी नही है। इसलिए लोगों की तरक्की के लिए, आन्ध्र की इंडस्ट्रियल तरक्की के लिए, भारत की तरक्की के लिए, हमारे प्लान पर लोगों का विश्वास बढाने के लिए इसको जरूर मन्जूर किया जायगा, यह विनती करते हुए मैं खत्म करता हू।

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur) Sir, I want to put only one question My question is, why at a time when our exports are much less than what we should expect, Government should refuse a rupee payment and that too a deferred payment that is now being asked for, especially from a place like Andhra which is industrially backward Here it is not a question of foreign exchange difficulties, because we are not going to give any foreign exchange in that way. Already the consideration has been that an agreement has been arrived at with the Polish Republic. I would only request Government to see that, this being a deferred payment and that too on the basis of rupee payment in exchange of boots and such other commodities that will be taken by them at a time when our exports are under difficulties, the Government consider this question and accept the programme of the co-operative societies to conclude their agreement with the Polish Government—or whatever Government it is—on the basis of deferred rupee payment

Shri Ranga: Sir, it is not my intention or anybody's intention to stand in the way of any other State in regard to this question of licence involving foreign exchange, but I would like Government to consider this matter in an impartial manner, in an objective manner If they have any doubts in regard to what has been advanced by hon Members, I would like to make a sporting offer to them That is, whether they are prepared to place this matter before a judge of the Supreme Court and see that the claim made by Andhra for the opportunity that they are asking to start three sugar factories is placed before him and accept his decision. Because, I am convinced that on every ground that we have advanced here, we have had the support of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. I suppose that for their own reasons, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce has raised all sorts of bogys, the latest being this consortium Why not confine this consortium and all its wonderful activities to the other factories which have got to be started in the co-operative sector along with these three Andhra co-operative concerns coming into existence?

डा० मेलकोटे (रायचूर) : अध्यक्ष साहब, जब को-आपरेटिव शूगर फैक्ट्री के बारे में इस सदन में बात छिडी हुई है, तो मैं उचित समझता हू कि मैं भी इसके बारे में दो लफ्ज कहू। मेरी कास्टीच्युएन्सी रायचूर जिस डिस्ट्रिक्ट में है, उसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में तुंगभद्रा प्राजेक्ट तकरीबन साठ करोड रुपया खर्च करने के बाद तैयार हो गई है, जिससे पुराने हैदराबाद की तरफ दस लाख एकड और दूसरी तरफ तकरीबन पांच छः लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होने वाली है। उधर काफी बारिश न होने की वजह से वहां की

[श्री मेलकोटे]

आबादी कम है, लोग निकल गए हैं। इतना खर्च करने के बाद लोगों को फिर बसाने के लिए इस तरह की को-आपरेटिव शूगर फैक्ट्रीज कायम नहीं की गई और वहां लोगों को नौकरी नहीं मिली, तो वहां लोग नहीं आयेंगे और वहां की आबादी नहीं बढ़ेगी। इसलिए मैसूर गवर्नमेंट और सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जो को-आपरेटिव शूगर फैक्ट्री कायम करने के लिए निर्णय किया तो वहां के लोगों ने तकरीबन एक लाख रुपए से ज्यादा जमा किया और जमा करके बैंक में रखा। उसको तीन साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन आज भी वहां को-आपरेटिव शूगर फैक्ट्री कायम करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से इंपोर्ट लाइसेन्स नहीं मिला है।

इस समय आन्ध्र की बात छिड़ी है। मैं श्री विश्वनाथ रेड्डी को मुबारकबाद देता हूं। लेकिन उससे ज्यादा तुंगभद्रा प्राजेक्ट के लिए और उसके नीचे पेंगावती में भी कायम करने की बहुत जरूरत है। वहां को-आपरेटिव शूगर फैक्ट्री शुरू करने के लिए हर कदम लेना चाहिए। आन्ध्र को तो मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन तुंगभद्रा के नीचे पेंगावती को भी मिलना चाहिए। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह आश्वासन चाहता हूं।

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I must thank my friend, Shri Viswanatha Reddy, for the compliment he has paid not only to the Ministry but to my senior colleague, Shri A P. Jain, and for his telling the House that so far as our Ministry is concerned, we have never spared any pains in pressing the claims of these various factories. He had also to admit, I think, that even my friend, Shri M. M. Shah, for, he has also supported the case of these factories since he also came up for his compliments. And it is now only the Ministry of Finance which may have to answer.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Dr. B. Gopala Reddi is there.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Let them compliment or condemn it!

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I quite fully realize the difficulties of the people who sponsor such factories and ask the poor cultivators to contribute their share money. In fact, I am surprised that in spite of the delay, the Members of Parliament and the M.L.As. representing those areas are still alive, for, having told the people to sacrifice their money and to collect it and so on, I am glad to see that none of them has yet even been molested

Mr Speaker: Does the hon. Minister want to wait, perhaps, till such a time?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am merely trying to place before the House the difficulties of the poor ryots to contribute their share-money and to wait for such a long time before their endeavour fructifies I fully realize the situation it creates.

Much has been said about the rupee payment and the tenders of the Polish Government or firms. There is one thing which, I am sure, the Finance Minister will probably refer to. I would like to point out that even here you cannot get something for nothing. The rupee note is no currency which can be accepted even by the Polish Government. Even there, we have got to part with some goods before the payment can be regarded as having been made. Actually it has been now fully realised that there is very little difference between foreign exchange as such and the rupee payment.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister feel that any of the hon. Members

who have spoken want charity? I am not able to understand the reasoning of the hon Minister Even if it is rupee payment, we will have to give some goods

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So, in the Polish Government coming forward to accept the rupee payment, there is not such a world of difference between the two, as is being sought to be made out

Mr. Speaker Hon Members want to know from the Government how there is so much of difficulty in getting foreign exchange by export of commodities, while commodities are not having their market elsewhere You can choose some commodities with the Polish Government and get the things done There is a lot of difference

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manobhai Shah). What my hon colleague was trying to say was that rupee payment is also payment in terms of exchange Rupee payment is not something which is available without any limit So, when we have to import so many important things, we have got to be choosy in utilising the barter agreement with the East European countries So, we have to buy from them on a priority basis So, it is not an un-limited agreement Whatever we have to pay out of the exports is limited to what they are prepared to send out from there So, the balance does not leave us any freedom to expand either the import or the export beyond a particular point. So, now the rupee payment has lost all its significance

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon Minister mean that from Poland we are getting such essential commodities whose place ought not to be taken by the sugar mills?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is so, Sir It is not a matter which can be dealt with in questions and answers After my hon colleague finishes, in five minutes, I shall try to explain it.

Shri Rajagopala Rao: Is it not a fact that recently Government have allowed permission for import of a cigarette factory on rupee payment basis?

Mr. Speaker: Cigarette is more important than sugar!

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not correct for me to enter into questions and answers I will try to explain how the rupee payment has a limitation of its own and how beyond a point, even rupee payment cannot be utilised for anything and everything, excepting on a priority basis

Dr P S Deshmukh. The second point which hon Members should bear in mind in respect of these deferred payments is that the whole cost of the sugar factory increases very considerably You know that all these sugar factories are being established with tremendous help from the Central and the State Governments Of course, I have every sympathy with the cultivators I do not mind even if the Central Government or State Government give more help But with this deferred payment the whole cost of the factory increases tremendously from about Rs 80 lakhs to Rs 115 lakhs because of the interest and so on I want hon Members to appreciate the Government's point of view But this does not mean that we are not anxious about this Not only my Ministry, but I think the Government as a whole have been anxious about these factories But the foreign exchange difficulty came in the way

Shri Nagi Reddy: Every difficulty comes in the way wherever Andhra is concerned

18 hrs

Dr. P. S Deshmukh: That is absolutely wrong At least so far as my Ministry is concerned and also so far as the Planning Commission is concerned, there has been no partiality towards any State, I refute such a

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

charge. If you please analyse the 11 factories which have been granted licences and yet not given import licences, you will find that there is one factory even from the State of Bombay which was licensed as early as 21st January, 1955. Then another factory from Mysore was licensed on the 5th January, 1955, whereas the licences to the four Andhra factories were given on the 8th October 1956, 15th October, 1956 and 1st March, 1957.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: My contention is that the issue of licences was delayed in the case of Andhra

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are *many factors But I can tell you and* the House that we have always extended help in favour of Andhra, and not against it, because Andhra sugarcane production is good and their average yield is good also. According to my information, it stands highest in India

Secondly, one of the reasons why we chose Andhra for a little more emphasis and a little better consideration was that they have not had any co-operative sugar factory so far whereas some other States have got them So far as myself, my colleague and my Ministry are concerned, I can assure my friends that we are never trying to be unjust or unfair to Andhra. I would like to inform my friends that there is absolutely no truth in that We have not tried to keep back from the Andhra factories or deny to them the help that we can extend to them

So far as the consortium and other matters are concerned, my hon friend is going to deal with them I can only say that as a result of our efforts and support of the Planning Commission, the consummation of this idea will not be delayed for a longer period We thought that it will probably be decided to manufacture only about 8 factories till 1961-62 and the remaining three will have to be held over till the year after. But I have just been told that according to the present programme it is of course impossible to erect a factory in 8 or 9 months' time—not more than one season would be lost. So far as this factory by the consortium is concerned, it is not going to take long to come into being. I may say that the whole difficulty has arisen as a result of the shortage of foreign exchange.

I think we have now advanced considerably. The Planning Commission has agreed to give us Rs 2 crores of foreign exchange for giving Rs. 25 lakhs of foreign exchange to every factory that will be established. I can assure the hon. Members that Andhra will be given every consideration, *probably better consideration* than other States which might already have co-operative sugar factories. So, I hope that this reply of mine may satisfy my hon. friend We are quite anxious that the ryots should not have to wait very long and this consortium should come into being very soon.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): When are we getting it?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am told it is already registered

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Shall I put one question?

Mr. Speaker: Let him conclude.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think there is any other point for me to reply to.

Shri Thirumala Rao: We are told that there are certain mills which are not running in northern India and the sale of some of them is being negotiated with the parties. Will the Government facilitate it and lend any assistance to them, if suitable machinery at reasonable cost is found by some of these parties, and others recommended by the Andhra Government for transplanting these factories in the South, particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We would have no objection. In fact, we are trying to encourage it unless the State Government from where the factory is to be taken away objects. Then we are helpless. But wherever possible, if there is a factory which could be transferred to another State we have always encouraged As a matter of fact some of the co-operative factories have had such old factories, for which they have gone, as a result of which they have been able to make better progress.

Shri P. G. Sen (Purnea): I want to know the position of the Purnea Co-operative Factory It has collected nearabout Rs 10 lakhs.

Mr Speaker: Is it in Andhra?

Shri P. G. Sen: No, this is in Bihar.

Mr. Speaker: Bihar has got sufficient number of co-operative factories

Dr. Melkote *rose*—

Shri P. G. Sen: But I want to know the position

Mr. Speaker: How many times? Hon Members are exceeding all the rules and limitation of this half-an-hour discussion

Dr P. S. Deshmukh: Bihar does not figure in these eleven factories. So, it must be lower down.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member will ask a separate question later on

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I am really happy to see that in spite of the fact that this particular question has been agitating the minds of several hon Members not only from Andhra, but from practically five to six States in this country, the level of the debate here has been so high and gratifying I can assure the hon House and all the hon. Members that not only the Food and Agriculture Ministry, which has rightly received the handsome tribute through the speeches of all the hon. Members here, but the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission have taken a very sympathetic and favourable view towards the whole question right from the beginning.

I am speaking from very, very personal knowledge of the whole matter because between the two Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Commerce and Industry we have worked in complete unison in this matter. We have at all stages fully appreciated the circumstances which made this difficulty arise.

If I may trace the history, at the end of the First Five Year Plan about 147 sugar fatcories were functioning in this country *Almost 54 to 55 new* licences for different sugar factories in different areas were approved, as a result of the great promotion given by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to the sugar industry. In accordance with the policy of Planning Commission and the Government that the co-operative sector be given a higher preference, 38 sugar factories in the co-operative sector had been licensed as against only 14 in the private sector Therefore the House will appreciate that the aims and objectives placed by this House before the Government have been completely fulfilled as far as the execution of the policy is concerned.

Unfortunately, as the House is fully aware, in early 1957 we were faced with a critical foreign exchange situation It is true, as one of the hon. Members rightly suggested here, that some States—I would not go into the details of those States—have been perhaps more lucky, due perhaps to their agitating the matter or processing the matter or following the matter more quickly, in that a few more factories got licences in those States and some other factories somewhat lagged behind I have been a witness practically to every factory of this nature having been licensed for import as well as for industrial expansion.

I am glad that my hon. friend, Shri Viswanatha Reddy, thought it fit to

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

withdraw what be had at one stage suggested As a matter of fact we are all very sorry We would have been all very happy if all these co-operative sugar factories could have been licensed for the complete import at an appropriate stage But all of a sudden the Government had to take a decision It is not only these eleven co-operative sugar factories and one other sugar factory, whose building is completely ready in Naini Tal, that are suffering, but I am a witness to about 200 industries in this country other than the sugar factories having been dead frozen at a stage not only of merely—industrial licensing but of land having been purchased, machinery having been partially ordered, various types of technicians having come forward and technical collaboration having been entered into as a result of the gravity of the foreign exchange situation that we have had to face

An Hon Member: In Andhra

Shri Manubhai Shah: Throughout the country

Shri Dasappa Unfortunate planning

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am not going into the larger question But, it was due to the wisdom of the Planning Commission and the Government that this foreign exchange situation, even though it has caused so much distress and duress to so many entrepreneurs including co-operative societies is now being retrieved, because of the firm decision of the Government as a whole, in all the Ministries, to see that the basic principles of foreign exchange allotment are rigidly adhered to Therefore, it is not as my hon friend just now was mentioning, that sugar is an item which is exported and that deferred payments could be made later on Deferred payment is payment after all We have already piled up considerable debts to be repaid in 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 and the country can ill-afford to eat out of current revenue in order to build up debts in future No posterity can forgive us for piling up such a debt which the country cannot bear. The progress which should come in future gets completely bogged down by a few liberalisations at this juncture

Therefore, while we have the fullest sympathy with all these factories, as a matter of fact, when I see the formidable list, which I have seen several times,—there are 4 in Andhra, 2 in the Bombay State, 1 in Mysore, 1 in Orissa, 2 in Punjab, 1 in the U P, another in U P—we have collected almost Rs 15 to 20 lakhs—Rs 30 lakhs in one instance, Batala in Gurdaspur district—I feel that these co-operative sugar enterprises should have come to this fate in this particular situation of foreign exchange

Therefore, what we tried was to see how this co-operative movement may not get any set back as was suggested There was the idea of consortium

Shri D C. Sharma (Gurdaspur) What is the fate of the factory in Batala in Gurdaspur district?

Shri Manubhai Shah. I will cover the whole thing Practically questions and answers cannot go on in the course of replying to the debate

What I was saying was, we applied our minds in all the Ministries and tried to see what can be done to retrieve the situation

It is not right to suggest that this country does not manufacture sugar machinery plants Already we have licensed in the last 3 years, 6 big projects which are making many many parts of sugar machinery There are 13 in the small-scale industries and medium-scale industries which make considerable parts Even those sugar factories which in the past have been licensed have had to buy more than half or nearly half of their machinery fabricated locally We prepared a compendium and went to the Planning

Commission, all the Ministries together and wanted to see that the situation gets as easy as possible It has been possible with the technical collaboration which the six machinery manufacturers have got, with the distribution of orders in the different heavy engineering projects of the country, to formulate two consortia One, I am glad to inform the House has already been registered, and I am informed that within the next week, the Madras consortium is also going to be registered.

Having arrived at complete negotiations and discussions with the machinery manufacturers and their foreign collaborators, on the 5th and 6th of the next month all the Registrars of Co-operative Societies of all the States concerned, and the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Co-operative sugar factories have been invited here for a joint conference in the Food and Agriculture Ministry, Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Finance and the Planning Commission in order to formulate a complete programme with penalty clauses delivery clauses We hope that with the sum of Rs 25 lakhs per factory that the Planning Commission has been pleased to sanction for this idea we will be able to deliver many of the plants Out of the 12— I won't at this stage be able to say what exact number will be delivered— in the later part of 1960 so that we may not lose more than one season and perhaps the remainder season in the year 1961

Shri Nagi Reddy: 1960-61, that means that the peasants who have paid the share should go on waiting for another five years

Shri Manubhai Shah: 1960 is another one year

Shri Nagi Reddy: In 1955 they have collected, in 1960-61 they are going to get.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not a matter, again, of argument We have traced the history

Mr. Speaker: This is a simple matter of arithmetic

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are many other industries in a worse position than this, if we take up the whole narration of what has happened to industrial production in the country because of the foreign exchange crisis, but what I suggested was this that these industries in engineering which are going to manufacture sugar machinery have been already in production for a long time The quality of their production has been first class, many of the old licencees have been asked to purchase from them and they have purchased various components and parts and equipment manufactured by these industries We had considered into a complete arrangement with them so that most of the plants will go into production by the end of 1960 or the early part of 1961 and the present situation could be retrieved I request the hon Members and the House to forbear with us for whatever has happened in the past, and I can assure them that neither in the Ministry nor in the Planning Commission has there been any less awareness, particularly the Finance Ministry has been very kind to us in allocating this large amount which at this critical juncture we are all afraid and nervous it will not be easy to afford I am trying to place all the facts

About rupee payment, there has been a misunderstanding in many quarters that rupee payment is no payment at all

Shri Nagi Reddy. Nobody said that

Shri Manubhai Shah: In our experience what has happened is that actually rupee payment is as good or as expensive as the normal free resources of foreign exchange, because the payment has to be made, and it is not as if something is going out of the country which the other country does not want It is only what they want that they buy, and they want to sell all that they have got as surplus, and we cannot afford at this juncture to

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

buy from them all that we may need on a priority basis

Mr. Speaker: Have any of these countries agreed to take the surplus sugar that is produced?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not yet decided We know how with the sugar ordinance we are trying to export

Mr. Speaker: We are putting up factories In regard to whatever surplus sugar is produced, if the other countries which are prepared to enter into a rupee agreement are prepared to take that sugar, what is the difficulty?

Shri Manubhai Shah Here, the question is to have additional exports If it is just merely diversion from one country to another, it does not add to the net earnings of the country in export promotion it does not really help the foreign exchange position

Mr Speaker No, no If they are prepared to take the additional sugar that is produced in these factories and supply this machinery how does it divert the other trade?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I can assure you that all these aspects have been very carefully gone into in the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Planning Commission and all the Ministries concerned. This is a situation confronting all industries, all economic development, all power plants throughout the country, in every part of the country, and a very careful watch and vigilance is being kept on every rupee to be spent and every rupee to be used for import of machinery, plant and equipment

The consortium idea was all that I had to contribute to this debate

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi) How many years will the consortium take to supply the machinery?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Two years.

Shri C. K. Nair: For the 38 mills?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Out of the 38, 27 have already been covered There are only 11 left

Shri C K Nair. How many years will it take to supply the machinery?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Two years I can assure you that nobody in the world can supply heavy engineering machinery of this type in less than 18 to 24 months

Shri Ranga It will go for four years

18 20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 20th December, 1958

[*Friday, 19th December, 1958*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 6253—98

S.Q No.	Subject	Columns
1182.	Pakistan Propaganda against India High Commissioner	6253-54
1183-A.	Bonus to Coal Mines Workers	6254-55
1184.	By-Products of Potato	6256
1185.	Industrial Employees Conference	6256—59
1186.	Iron Ores	6259—61
1187.	Workers Engaged in Building Construction	6261—64
1190.	Aluminium and Cement Factories	6265—70
1191.	Newspaper Representatives covering President's visit to Japan	6270—73
1192.	Second Five Year Plan	6273—75
1193.	Release of Mrs Sudha Joshi	6275—77
1195.	Common Pool of Technical Personnel	6278—81
1196.	Indian Institute of Technology	6281—83
1197.	Consultations for Third Five Year Plan	6283—85
1198.	Export of Cardamom and Ginger	6285—88

S.N.Q No.		
7.	Stoppage of cash doles to displaced persons	6288—91
8.	B. Ed. Course in Jamia Millia Delhi	6292—98

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 6298—6385

S. Q. No.		
1183.	Integral Heavy Machine Building Plant	6298
1183-A.	Bonus to Coal Mines Workers	6298-99
1188.	Indians in Burma	6299-6300
1194.	Gurdwara Bawli Sahib, Lahore	6300
1199.	Manganese Ore	6301
1200.	Airport at Daman	6301
1201.	Allotment of Gardens in Delhi	6302
1202.	Violation of Indian Border by Portuguese	6302-03
1203.	Incentive to Small Inventions	6303
1204.	Gypsum Supplies	6304-05

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd*

S Q No	Subject	Columns
1205.	Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Tripura	6305
1206.	Export of Iron Ore through Paradip	6305
1208	Import of Tobacco from the U.S A.	6306
1209	Cheap Houses for Labourers in Delhi	6306
1210	Rebate on Handloom Cloth	6307
1211.	Abdulla Charkha	6307-08
1212.	Rubber Board	6308
1213.	Zonal Distribution of Tea Areas	6308
1214.	India Electric Works Limited, Calcutta	6309
1215.	Drug Manufacture in India	6309
1216	Drainage system in Delhi	6310-11
1217	Dhobi Ghats in New Delhi	6311-12
1218	Nepa Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited	6312
1219	Manufacture of Drugs	6312-13
1220	Recognition of Sudanese Government	6313
1221.	Broadcast of Speeches in Hindi	6313-14
1223.	Newsprint and Sulphite Cellulose Mills at Mirthal (Punjab)	6315
1224.	Tea Industry	6315
1225.	Second Five Year Plan Bombay	6315-16
1226.	Trade with Iraq	6316
1227.	Urban Community Projects in India	6317
1228.	Wage Boards	6317
1229.	Portuguese case in the International Court against India	6318
1230.	Employees' State Insurance Schemes	6318
1231.	Tea Gardens	6319
1232.	Maulana Azad Mausoleum	6319-20
1233.	Border Incident	6320-21
1234.	Cotton Textile Delegation	6321
1235.	NATO Bases in Goa	6321

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1236.	Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Limited	6321-22
1237.	Emporium for Manipur Handloom Products	6322
1238.	Distribution of Newsprint	6322-23
1239.	Demands of Displaced Persons in Agartala, Tripura	6323
1240.	Tea Estates	6323-24
1241.	Land Reforms	6324
1242.	Closure of Textile Mills in Bombay State	6324-25
1243.	International Panel of Economic Experts	6325-26
1244.	Hosiery Goods Industry	6326-27
1245.	Hostels for Central Government Employees	6327
1246.	Beautification of Vijay Chowk, New Delhi	6327-28
1247.	Ordnance Factories	6328-29
1248.	Indians in Nepal	6329-30
1249.	A.I.R. News Bulletins	6330
U.S.Q. No.		
2132.	Export to Pakistan	6330-31
2133.	Land Reforms	6331-32
2134.	Michelin Tyres	6332
2135.	Ambar Charkha	6332-33
2136.	Okhla Industrial Estate	6333-34
2137.	Skilled and Unskilled Workers	6334-35
2138.	Employment Exchanges in Punjab	6335-36
2139.	Electric Fans	6335
2140.	Radio Sets	6335-36
2141.	Import Trade	6336
2142.	"Charity Box" at Rajghat	6337-38
2143.	Scheme for Production of Vitamin A	6338—39
2144.	Labour Acts in Himachal Pradesh	6339-40
2145.	Establishment of Film Institute and Film Production Bureau	6340
2146.	Border Incident	6340
2147.	Migration Certificates	6341-42
2148.	Naga Hostiles	6341-42
2149.	President Tito's visit to India	6341-42
2150.	Third Five Year Plan	6343

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
2151.	Sample Count of Population	6343-44
2152.	Import and Export of Raw Rubber	6344
2153.	Dearness Allowance	6344-45
2154.	Labour Ministers' Conference	6345-46
2155.	Small Scale Industries for Punjab and Madras States	6346
2156.	Nuclear Research Institute at Hyderabad	6346
2157.	Goat Hair	6347-48
2158.	Textile exports	6348
2159.	Machine Tools	6348
2160.	Cement Production	6349
2161.	Propagation of Gandhian Principles	6349
2162.	Export of Chrome Ore	6349
2163.	Export of Iron Ore	6350
2164.	Vacant Government Buildings in Simla	6350-51
2165.	Employment Exchanges	6351
2166.	"Contract Division" Scheme in Tripura	6351
2167.	Artificial Lake in Lodhi Gardens, New Delhi	6351-52
2168.	Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Sunderbans Area	6352
2169.	Resin and Turpentine Industry in U.P.	6353
2170.	Uranium Deposits at Rokha Mines, Jamshedpur	6353-54
2171.	Jamsar Gypsum Company, Bikaner	6354
2172.	Allotment of Land in Sri Ganganagar	6355-56
2173.	Allotment of Accommodation	6356
2174.	Local Development Works Programme	6356
2175.	Scented Oil and Itra Industry	6357
2176.	Agricultural Machines	6358
2177.	Recovery of Rent Arrears	6358—60
2178.	New Industrial Units in Andhra Pradesh	6359-60
2179.	Import Licences for Pen Nibs	6360-61

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
2180.	Dacoity in Arundhati-Nagar Camp, Tripura	6361
2181.	Export of Onions	6361-62
2182.	Medium Industrial Estate in Punjab	6362
2183.	Community Radio Sets	6363-64
2184.	Miss Anita Bose	6363-64
2185.	Workshop at Eattumanoor (Kerala)	6364-6
2186.	Trade Agreement with France	6365-66
2187.	Acquisition of Land in Delhi	6366
2188.	Industries in Punjab	6366-67
2189.	Journals and Magazines	6367-68
2190.	Recording of Speeches of Eminent Leaders	6367—69
2191.	All India Radio	6369-70
2192.	Import of Spectacle Frames	6369—71
2193.	Buddhist Pilgrim's Rest House in New Delhi	6371-72
2194.	Indo-Swedish Trade Schedules	6372
2195.	Coir Industry in West Bengal	6373
2196.	Quota Certificates	6373
2197.	Essential Oils	6374
2198.	Import Licences	6374
2199.	Handloom Goods	6375
2200	Tea Councils	6375
2201	Glass Factories	6376
2203.	Plan Publicity in Himachal Pradesh	6376
2204.	Technical Training Centre of Dum Dum	6376-77
2205.	Tibetan Frontier Area	6377-78
2206	Class IV Employees of Central Government in Anand Parbat Estate	6379
2207.	N.E.F.A.	6379-80
2208.	Chambers of Commerce meeting at Bangalore	6380
2209.	Aluminium Plant in Mettur (Salem)	6380-81
2210.	Import of Sudan Egyptian Cotton	6381
2211.	Conference on Tea Industry	6381-82
2212.	Afro-Asian Economic Conference	6382
2213.	Cattle Lifting on Punjab-Pakistan Border	6383-84
2214	Industrial Units in Punjab	6383
2215.	Ceiling on Land Holdings	6383-84
2216	Production of Agricultural Commodities	6384
2217	Indians in Ceylon	6385
2218	Board of Film Censors.	6385

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . 6391—94

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1957-58, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956

(2) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1956-57 (including pro forma commercial accounts) and the Audit Report, 1958 under Article 151 (1) of the Constitution

(3) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Campames Act, 1956 :—

(i) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Private Limited for the period 9th January, 1957 to 31st March, 1958, alongwith the Audited Accounts

(ii) Review by Government of the above Report

(4) A copy of each of the following Rules under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958, published in Notification No.G.S.R. 1139 dated the 6th December, 1958

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd*

(ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958 Published in Notification No. G S R 1140 dated the 6th December, 1958

(5) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-Section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 —

(i) G S R No 1141 dated the 6th December, 1958 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958

(ii) G S R No 1142 dated the 6th December, 1958 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958

(iii) G S R No 1143 dated the 6th December 1958

(iv) G.S R No 1144 dated the 6th December, 1958

(6) A copy of Notification No G S R 1177 dated the 13th December, 1958 under sub-section (3) of Section 641 of the Companies Act, 1956

(7) A copy of the statement clarifying the reply given on the 24th September, 1958 to Starred Question No 1550 by Shri Uma Charan Patnaik regarding Jane's Fighting Ships

(8) A copy of Direction No 125 issued by the Speaker under the rules of procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 6364

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 18th December, 1958, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill, 1958, passed by Lok Sabha on the 5th December, 1958

COLUMNS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION PRESENTED 6394

Fourth Report was presented

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 6394

Thirty-second Report was reported

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER RE APOLOGY BY A MEMBER 6394-95

The Speaker conveyed to the House the regrets expressed by Shri Liladhar Kotoki, Member, Lok Sabha, for having tendered evidence before a Select Committee of the Assam Legislative Assembly without the permission of the House

BILL PASSED 6395—6454

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill and the amendment thereto for circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon concluded The amendment for circulation of the Bill was withdrawn and the motion was adopted After the clause by-clause consideration the Bill was passed

REPORT OF PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED 6455

Thirty-third Report was adopted

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS WITHDRAWN 6455—6521

Further discussion on the Resolution re Committee to assess progress of land reforms in the country was concluded and the Resolution was withdrawn by leave of Lok Sabha

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION 6522—68

Shri Subiman Ghose moved the Resolution re Co-operative Sugar Factories in Andhra. The discussion was not concluded

COLUMNS

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 6522—48

Shri Viswanatha Reddy raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 4th December, 1958 to Starred Question No. 568 regarding Co-operative Sugar Factories in Andhra

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) and the Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) replied to the Debate

COLUMNS

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 1958.—

Consideration and passing of the Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Bill, Foreign, Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, and Orissa Weights and Measures (Delhi Repeal) Bill and also consideration and adoption of the motion to concur in the Rajya Sabha recommendation to refer the Cost and Works Accountants Bill to a Joint Committee